

JPRS 79585

3 December 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2532

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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CONTENTS

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Chirac Critiques France's Africa Policy (Jacques Chirac; LE MONDE, 7 Nov 81).....	1
Briefs	
OPEC Aids Burundi, Zaire	5
Frontline Ministers to Meet	5

ANGOLA

Lack of Batteries Creates New 'National Sport' (Joao Serra; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 8 Nov 81).....	6
Poor Conditions at Luanda Airport Decried (Joao Serra; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 3 Nov 81).....	8
Reader Complains About Deficient Condition of Luanda Restaurants (Miguel Livro; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 3 Nov 81).....	9
Potato Shortage Made Light of in Historical Perspective (Jose C. Cunha; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 4 Nov 81).....	10
Reasons for Cooperation With Socialist Countries Explained (J. Miranda; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 29 Oct 81).....	11
Briefs	
Delegation to USSR Returns	13
Algerian Pharmaceutical Donation	13
More Domestic Flights	13

BURUNDI

Background Given on Draft Constitution Vote (AFP, 17 Nov 81).....	14
--	----

GUINEA-BISSAU

Briefs

Guinean Cooperants 16

MADAGASCAR

Related Reportage on Ninth Congress of the Solidarity Committee
(MADAGASCAR-MATIN, various dates)..... 17

Solidarity Committee Congress Opens
Appraisal of Ninth Congress
Ninth Congress Adopts Resolutions

MOZAMBIQUE

Details Reported on USSR Floating Dock
(NOTICIAS, 2, 3 Nov 81)..... 20

Cost Projections
Installation Begins

Foreign Minister Interviewed on 'Contact Group' Visit:
(NOTICIAS, 5 Nov 81)..... 22

Lack of Transportation Affects Coal Distribution
(Santos Artur; DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, 8 Oct 81)..... 26

Nutritionist Reassures Population on Danger of Cassava
(NOTICIAS, 4 Nov 81)..... 28

Future Pharmaceutical Plant Will Save Foreign Exchange
(Ezequiel Ambrosio; DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, 8 Oct 81)..... 29

DPRK-Assisted Salt Production
(NOTICIAS, 3 Nov 81)..... 31

Solutions to Problems, Difficulties of Students in GDR
(Jorge Costa; DOMINGO, 4 Oct 81)..... 32

Briefs

Fishing Port Construction Delay 36
Drydock Purchase 36
Airport Modernization 37
Home Information to Students Abroad 37

NAMIBIA

Anti-SWAPO Activities of South African Police Described (REPUBLIKEIN,, 13-15 Oct 81).....	38
Ode to South Africa's Police, by Gene Travers	
Police Claim Heavy SWAPO Casualties, by Gene Travers	
Combat Case With SWAPO Described	
National Party Refuses To Be Bound by Resolution 435 (Editorial, H. Feddersen; ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, 13 Oct 81).....	42
Western Settlement Plan Eyed With Hope (Editorial; DIE SUIDWESTER, 20 Oct 81).....	44
Ideology Drives Professors From Teachers College (Editorial, H. Feddersen; ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, 14 Oct 81).....	46
Briefs	
Caprivi Railway	47
Teachers Under Pressure	47

NIGERIA

White Paper on Kano Riots Issued by Government (Various sources, various dates).....	48
White Paper Announced	
'NAN' Reports Details	
Further 'NAN' Report	
Kano Rejects White Paper	
Commentary Looks at OAU Peace for Chad (Lagos Domestic Service, 12 Nov 81).....	52
Commentary Praises OAU Actions Towards Chad (Lagos Domestic Service, 15 Nov 81).....	54
'NAN' Correspondent Discusses Cancun Conference (Femi Adefela; NAN, 26 Oct 81).....	56
UK Role in National Development Plan Denounced (NAN, 12 Nov 81).....	59
West Urged To Put Pressure on South Africa (Lagos International Service, 28 Oct 81).....	60
Briefs	
Death of Minister of State	62
Sokoto Governor Dies	62
Export Council	62

Troops' Pay Stoppage	62
Ogun Doctors End Strike	63
Austrian Military Equipment	63
Kano Austerity Measures	63
Mines Minister on Energy	64
Kaduna Area Fuel Shortage	64
Oil Price Change	64
Additional Oil Wells	65
Namibian Contact Group Delegation	65
Comments on U.S. Statement	65
OAU Chad Force Command	65
Relations With Israel	66
Ghanaians To Be Repatriated	66
Shagari on Press Freedom	66
Independents in Elections	66
PRP Whip Accuses NPN	67
Voting Machines Barred	67
Unopposed Candidates	67
Cooperation With Legislature	68
Ship Hijacked for Back Pay	68

RWANDA

Briefs	
Former Security Head's Trial	69

SENEGAL

Libyan Training of PDS Members Viewed as Plot Against Democracy (Less Coura; LE POLITICIEN, Oct 81).....	70
Seminar Presents Population Statistics (Moustapha Mbodj; LE SOLEIL, 17-18 Oct 81).....	72

TANZANIA

Briefs	
Praise of Cuban Physicians	76

UGANDA

Creditors Agree To Extend Debt Repayment 10 Years (AFP, 19 Nov 81).....	77
Briefs	
Catholic Priest Arrested, Released	78
Shots Fired at Police	78
Aid From AAPSO Sought	78
Interest Rate Hikes	79
Border Negotiations With Zaire	79
Negotiation With Creditors	79

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

CHIRAC CRITIQUES FRANCE'S AFRICA POLICY

Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Nov 81 pp 1,6

[Article by Jacques Chirac: "France's African Calling"]

[Text] While six African presidents are the guests of Francois Mitterrand at the Elysee three days after the conference of the heads of state of France and Africa ended, the evolution of the situation in Chad claims all the attention of the president of the French Republic and his African interlocutors. Goukouni Oueddei, the transitional head of the National Union Government, who displayed profound skepticism after his talk with the French head of state on Thursday, on the other hand spoke calmly in an interview with LE MONDE. In the article below, Jacques Chirac, the former prime minister and RPR deputy, for his part engages in harsh criticism of France's policy in Africa.

For several months some uncertainty has been observable concerning Franco-African relations, which, despite some efforts, have not been broken, nor has the diplomatic ballet between Paris and the African capitals nor the governmental statements, nor even the Franco-African conference which has just ended in Paris.

But it is urgent that we answer the interrogation by our African friends, that we become aware of the pitfalls of our diplomacy, for fear of abandoning the profound calling of France's policy.

But why are we in this predicament when exceptional historical, linguistic and cultural ties connect us with that continent?

Africa is afraid, first of all, of feeling that it is less close, that its true place at our side is no longer recognized.

Gen de Gaulle, on the strength of the close complicity brought about by history, was the first to make every effort to develop a privileged association between the Africans and the French, with respect for their identity.

It was in the interest of continuing this policy that President Georges Pompidou proposed in 1973 that Franco-African summits be held with our privileged partners in Africa.

Things seem to have changed today, and our allies are worried that we are paying less attention.

The fact is that it is regrettable that in five months the minister of Foreign Relations, due to a failure of the president himself, has been unable to go to black Africa yet, to assure our African friends of our support and friendship.

Africa is also afraid today of being misunderstood, of being looked at through the distorting prism of the political quarrels and partisan struggles which can only deepen a little more the divisions on the continent.

If it listens to its partners, France must be aware of the difficulties implicit in its new diplomacy.

First of all, the temptation to dogmatism, which can lead to flight, to a loosening of the ties with Africa.

In fact, if our country's African policy can participate in the "general mobilization" of our diplomacy in favor of the Third World, which the president of the Republic says he wants, it must certainly not be diluted, be dissolved in a vast Third World project on a planetary scale.

By joining the "great people of the humiliated, the persecuted and the damned of the earth," Africa may fear inhabiting the memory and heart of the French a little less; it may dread the turning away of France's gaze, ignoring France's extended hand, that very hand which, loyal and fraternal, supported us throughout the trials of history.

It is also necessary to reject any interference in the internal affairs of the African states.

Of course it would be tempting for some Socialists, as well as their friends from abroad, to count on the political allegiance of the governments instead of on the friendship of the peoples.

In the area of human rights, I am pleased that France says it will unrelentingly pursue the defense of this fundamental principle. In my opinion it is an absolute necessity in conformity with the calling of our people, and it inarguably goes beyond all political cleavages. We therefore unanimously reject the racial policy being conducted in South Africa.

Unfortunately, beyond this particular case, the present government, even while it admits to some infringements of respect for human rights, does not hesitate to invoke human rights to practice a veritable policy of interference toward some countries. This involves not only imposing Western democratic systems most often ill-adapted to Africa's profound realities, but moreover advocating to our partners the type of socialist democracy that rules our country today.

In fact, France must assign itself a triple task.

In the first place, France must demonstrate realism and tolerance, it must recognize that diversity which forms Africa's wealth. To do this, France must respect Africa.

Far removed from ideologies, from partisan contests, France must carry on with Africa a dialogue that is open and without reservations.

The African continent should be neither experimental ground nor a battlefield for the great powers. It must assume its own destiny and I am especially eager in that regard to salute the efforts of the Organization for African Unity in its search for an African solution to the crises that are agitating the continent.

I do not deny that after five months of uncertainty, France's recent actions in Chad have yielded positive results.

But in my opinion the present situation is still precarious, for three reasons: on one hand, we will not assume our historic responsibilities in Chad by delivering hastily a few weapons, ammunition and budgetary subsidies there. On the other hand, France claims it is up to the OAU and the Africans to decide how a neutral inter-African force is to be formed in Chad. Moreover, it is individually deploying an active diplomacy, which has just been caught short by the announcement of the precipitous departure of the Libyans. Chad in fact finds itself in its former situation, in which one cannot rule out the differing factions resuming their fratricidal struggles one day. Finally, no one can seriously claim to be helping Chad, in the immediate future or over the long term, without agreeing sooner or later to discuss the matter with one of the participants, that is with Libya. That country has occupied Chad for nearly 11 months, with a contingent of 10,000 men and sophisticated weapons. No one can really think that the announcement of the withdrawal of the Libyan troops marks the end of Tripoli's ambitions vis-a-vis its neighbor to the south. All of these elements must be taken into account.

On the other hand, sensitive to the dignity of the Africans, to their desire to see the decolonization of the continent completed, we must work tirelessly to facilitate Namibia's accession to independence.

France cannot conduct an original and effective action except with respect for the African personality and choices. The African determination, which is affirmed on the political level and already exists in economic matters, must be encouraged. Thus, in April 1980, at the Lagos conference, the African countries declared themselves in favor of a self-centered development taking the African realities into account, with the prospect of forming a true common market in the year 2000.

France must remain faithful to those commitments.

In fact, Africa could not be left to itself; to do so would be to hand it over to other, less well-intentioned powers. France must give aid to Africa against the many threats with which it is being assailed, France must help it to take its future into its own hands.

Africa is threatened from within by increasing economic and social challenges which it cannot solve alone.

In the forum of the United Nations the secretary general of the OAU, Edem Kodjo, reminded the world of the innumerable difficulties Africa is encountering in its effort to ensure its survival: demographic problems, with the prospect of a doubled population between now and the year 2000, with the expectation of a shorter life in this world and a higher mortality rate; a food shortage and the food crop problem; increased unemployment; a variation in raw materials prices; uncontrolled urbanization; the decline in exports.

It is being threatened from outside by the interplay and covetousness of the great powers. The USSR, thanks to Portuguese decolonization, has considerably increased its seizures on the continent and made it an important stake in the international rivalries. The East-West confrontation is crystallizing on the regional crises, in southern Africa, in the Horn of Africa, in Chad, etc. The law of the strongest prevails everywhere, depriving Africa of its proper destiny.

This is why on this continent almost 5 million refugees, half of all the refugees in the world, are living uprooted and in frightful physical conditions.

France must maintain the capital of confidence and solidarity earned over more than 20 years among our African friends, the Francophones in particular. It must carry on its task: development aid, especially through stabilization of raw material prices; the peace effort; but also, participation in the security of and a guarantee of independence for the friendly countries.

It is only at the price of a reaffirmed credibility with regard to our activities in Francophone Africa that our efforts can be effectively scaled back over the entire continent.

Expanding our policy without first deepening relations with our traditional allies cannot help but lead to trivializing our relations with Africa.

Finally, France must encourage the Africans to reconcile among themselves. The image of an Africa broken in two must be combated.

In that regard, I am pleased that countries like Madagascar, the Congo, Benin and Angola are turning to France, to enter into a policy of cooperation with that country.

France must respond to these appeals without ceasing to accompany its action with a message of peace, freedom and independence.

But only a France that is simultaneously open to dialogue, attentive to needs and faithful to its commitments can comprehend the true aspiration of the African peoples and affirm the profound meaning of its calling.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

OPEC AIDS BURUNDI, ZAIRE--Vienna, 30 Oct (OPECNA)--The OPEC fund for international development signed two agreements Friday with Burundi and Zaire for one million and five million U.S. dollars respectively. The first agreement is in a grant, to enable Burundi to meet its contribution to the common fund for commodities. The agreement with Zaire for 5 million dollars will be used to finance the Shaba power rehabilitation project co-sponsored by the international development fund. The project is designed to improve the generating capacity of the existing power system in Zaire. In addition, it will activate the existing transmission and distribution lines in the Shaba region to prevent power failures in the crucial mining industry located in the area. It is the third loan extended to Zaire by the OPEC fund. The earlier loans totalled 12 million U.S. dollars. The new loan is interest free with a nominal service charge, a 20-year maturity and a 5-year grace period. Both loans were signed by Dr Ibrahim F. I. Shihata, director general of the fund. [Text] [LD021606 Vienna OPECNA in English 1523 GMT 30 Oct 81]

FRONTLINE MINISTERS TO MEET--Foreign ministers of the frontline states are to meet tomorrow in Tanzania, following the visit to Africa 2 weeks ago by a delegation from the Western contact group on Namibia. The Zimbabwe HERALD, quoting the Botswana foreign minister, said the meeting had been called by Julius Nyerere, who is chairman of the frontline states. [Summary] [EA161130 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 16 Nov 81]

CSO: 4700/292

LACK OF BATTERIES CREATES NEW 'NATIONAL SPORT'

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Joao Serra: "A New National Sport"]

[Text] After the little morning runs to the end of the island to shed pounds, the fashionable sport in Luanda is increasingly beginning to be pushing cars because of a shortage of batteries. This sport is winning over more devotees every day.

Not one day goes by without my being confronted with one more instance of this new national sporting phenomenon, from the young matron with a carful of children to the skinny athlete who starts with heavy vehicles instead of gradually going from a motorcycle to small-cylinder tourism.....

As for myself, unfortunately, I must exercise my muscles every day in pushing my Fiat 124. What is even worse, is that I become angry watching strong healthy people pass by without lifting a finger to help....

At any rate, this is a sport that will surely become more popular among us with time because of the increasing inability of the Tudor battery manufacturing plant to fill the country's needs in this respect. In the vicinity of primary and secondary schools, children and young people will have the opportunity of cultivating their healthy physiques by helping less well-endowed motorists push their stalled cars to start them when their batteries have died down.

In sum, the entire country will massively practice this sport, without forgetting the peasants, who will lawfully have the right to push all the merchandise-laden trucks stopped in the vicinity of their fields because of the lack of batteries.

I believe that it would not be a bad idea to start the immediate manufacture of tiny miniature batteries to award to the most distinguished athletes who have pushed the largest number of cars every day, who have run the most meters per second, who have provided the best quality and quantity of pushes and shoves.

This is indeed promising.

I have even thought that all the Luanda motorists, who are already adept at this new sport, should send a note of thanks to the Tudor company for its contribution to the sports world through its insignificant production of batteries, which has constituted--objectively speaking--the starting push for the massification of this new sport.

Popular opinion on the subject is, moreover, very clear: the Tudor workers should have priority access in training for this new activity, and could even be authorized to push two cars at the same time.

But one must be careful: this is a sport that stimulates the appetite a lot, and something that is very difficult to satisfy nowadays because of the poor contribution made by companies like the Tudor to the country's economic reconstruction. Therefore, still another effort has to be demanded from this company: besides manufacturing precious few batteries, it should also create a model for a battery to satisfy the athletes' hunger.

CSO: 4742/83

POOR CONDITIONS AT LUANDA AIRPORT DECRIED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Joao Serra: "Luanda Airport: The Face of the Country"]

[Excerpts] The Luanda international airport lacks almost everything that is common, even indispensable, in large airports abroad. This is a situation that has increasingly deteriorated over the years and has now reached inadmissible levels, even though such a situation may still look quite normal to many people.

An international airport is the face of a city. In this particular case, any visitor sees a sick image upon arrival, which, unfortunately, even provides a pessimistic notion of this city of Luanda so full of difficulties, but not so many, really....

All new arrivals must wait nothing less than 120 minutes before breathing the air outside the airport. Lines for health control, for foreign exchange control, for passport control, for luggage, for luggage carts, for customs, for cabs, etc, etc.... Any arriving international passenger cannot find a toilet if the need arises. There are no porters available, as if Luanda does not need them. What can a visitor think?

If an arriving passenger wants to make a phone call after emerging from an international flight, he simply cannot do so, since there are no public phones. If he would like something to eat or drink during the long 120 minutes' wait, he will certainly remain hungry and thirsty because there are no snack bars in the waiting room. If a departing passenger would like to ensure his luggage, again, he cannot do so. This is a common service provided at all airports.

In sum, all these petty details, taken together, make our international airport in Luanda an embarking or disembarking station where passengers meet with more difficulties than facilities. What will our foreign visitors think of us?

I believe that our officials in charge of airport facilities should ponder the question and adopt the necessary measures to provide a minimum of infrastructures proper for an airport of this size and importance. Otherwise, our airport will continue to present a congested and unwelcoming aspect of our city. .

CSO: 4742/82

READER COMPLAINS ABOUT DEFICIENT CONDITION OF LUANDA RESTAURANTS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Miguel Livro: "Restaurants in Luanda"]

[Excerpts] This is the third time I find myself writing to your paper, with my last letter having been sent 8 months ago. I would like to speak today of the so-called "fried-fish snack bars," but not exclusively. There are also expensive restaurants where food is almost as bad, and much more expensive to boot.

But let us start with the former. In our capital, hotel infrastructures were very good during colonial times because they were aimed at the capitalist accumulation of profits; snack bars were well equipped with refrigerators, stoves, etc. Following independence, many of them were abandoned and others were left in the hands of employees, and the situation became impossible. The Ministry of Domestic Trade assumed the responsibility for the management of a large number of such establishments, but one must admit that it is still impossible today to claim we possess a minimally acceptable restaurant service.

Snack bars only serve fried fish with rice (or even worse foods) at exorbitant prices. As long as there is beer to attract customers, everything is all right. They enter the restaurants only to drink three or four glasses of beer, also at a very high price, since the food served with it is merely set aside. What can one say of even more expensive restaurants, where for weeks at a time only canned food is served at exorbitant prices as well?

In Luanda today it is a well-known fact that no one can lunch or dine for less than 500 kwanzas [about \$14] either at the "fried fish snack bars" (both state- or privately-owned) or at better-known restaurants which, however, differ little in the quality of food and service. How is this possible, since most workers earn low salaries? Or are perhaps these restaurants reserved only for black marketeers?

I don't know where hotel industry cadre are located. It would be useful to find where they hang out, because they cannot be seen in most of the restaurants in Luanda, that's for sure....

CSO: 4742/83

POTATO SHORTAGE MADE LIGHT OF IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Jose C. Cunha: "Potato Logic"]

[Excerpts] There are many of us who use potatoes without being interested in finding out what is their origin and history.

Despite the fact that this tuber's visits among us at this time are imprevisible and--especially--quite short, we should know something about its curriculum, given the fact that its presence or absence may well be tied to historical factors, since in the eyes of a casual observer, there is no other discernible cause.

Potatoes are a tuber that originated in Latin America; according to old chronicles, it was imported into Europe by the Spaniards in the 16th century to be used as animal food. Two centuries later, it suddenly appeared in people's diets.

Just during World War II, England cultivated more than 1 million acres of potatoes. In 1947, production was stabilized at half a million acres.

As an aside, Angola produced in 1971-1972 a total of 28,381 tons of potatoes on 5,000 hectares of large-scale farming and 72,136 tons on 33,000 hectares by smaller peasant farms.

One of the nicest facets of the tuber's history is the following story. A king of France, recognizing the ease of producing potatoes, as well as their nutritive qualities, asked the French people to acquire the habit of consuming them. During the long campaign that stretched over many years, potatoes were still not consumed on the scale requested by the monarch. Pondering the psychological aspects of the problem, the king decided to publish a decree prohibiting the consumption of the said tuber. Reaction was instantaneous: everyone began eating potatoes.

We therefore believe that we can extract a sure-fire formula from the history of the potato to solve the problem of its lack in our midst (obviously, this is being said in jest!): 1) That potatoes should not be produced; 2) that they should not be distributed efficiently; 3) that they should not reach the markets; 4) that a ridiculously low price be paid so as not to stimulate production; finally, 5) that this tuber not be consumed.

REASONS FOR COOPERATION WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES EXPLAINED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by J. Miranda: "We and the Socialist Community"]

[Excerpts] The People's Republic of Angola maintains preferential relations with those countries whose political system fully identifies with ours; nevertheless, this premise does not stand in the way of the Angolan government in establishing mutually advantageous relations with all countries of the world on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence as universally accepted.

On the basis of our political principles, which outline the present fundamental objective of creating technical and material bases for the construction of a socialist society in Angola, and considering the present state of our economy, the strengthening of relations of cooperation with our natural allies imposes itself as a rigorous need. It is within this framework that the visit of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to a number of socialist countries took place, a visit that was fully in accordance with an orientation of the MPLA-Labor Party aimed at developing economic, technical, cultural and scientific cooperation with the countries of the socialist community, as an objective need to build socialism in the People's Republic of Angola.

The problems that were discussed and the agreements that were signed in these countries answer the expectations of the Angolan people because the fulfillment of its interests, both material and cultural, constitutes the reason for the existence of the MPLA-Labor Party and the basis from which evolves all its activity in search of a just society free from social differences.

The various documents that were signed, such as friendship and cooperation treaties and agreements in various fields were made possible through the identity of views between the political parties and governments of those countries and the MPLA and government of the People's Republic of Angola.

The cooperation that will develop on a model basis with the establishment of mixed enterprises in key sectors of the national economy (agriculture and industry) take into account the experiences of our natural allies in building a socialist society. The emphasis placed in the documents on the training of Angolan technical cadre should be understood within this framework. Man will continue to be the determining factor in the development process, in spite of the vertiginous technical advances taking place in the world. The issue of training able technical cadre is one of the highest priorities of the country, because it is solely through Angolan cadre that the full success of a centralized economy can be guaranteed.

The mixed companies that will be established following the various agreements will eventually come under the exclusive control of the People's Republic of Angola, and this turning over will only be beneficial when Angolans will fully master the technical and administrative mechanisms of these companies.

The technical cadre training process requires, therefore, careful rationing in its use and we believe it is important that youths being sent abroad not be restricted solely to the class of students. The selection of certain workers in the fields of agriculture and industry who evidence a desire for individual and collective progress may be beneficial. We believe that opportunities granted to us must be fully taken advantage of. Our natural allies, aware of the fact that the building of socialism in our country constitutes an important step forward in the construction of world socialist systems, have opened their doors to us more than in the past within the framework of technical, cultural and scientific agreements.

Our preferential cooperation with the socialist community is not only due to the fact that they gave us proof of unconditional militant solidarity during the most difficult moments of our struggle for national liberation, but also, and above all, because they understand us better than anyone else and are always willing to help us.

We shall be able to solve some of the more important problems affecting the large masses of workers on the basis of a multilateral, varied and mutually advantageous cooperation complementing the national economies.

CSO: 4742/82

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO USSR RETURNS--Moscow--The MPLA-Labor Party delegation headed by the Central Committee director of the department of political and ideological education, Luis Filipe, left Moscow on Thursday, having become acquainted with the experiences of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the field of ideological work and party cadre training. During its stay in the Soviet Union the Angolan delegation also visited the Socialist Republic of Latvia. While there, Luis Filipe and the delegation he headed received detailed information about the organization of the communist party at various levels of the social sphere. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 31 Oct 81 p 9]

ALGERIAN PHARMACEUTICAL DONATION--A donation from the Algerian government for the suffering people in the southern part of our country, estimated at 20,497 kgs of pharmaceuticals, was handed over to Rodeth Gil, state secretary for social affairs, by the Algerian ambassador to Angola. The Algerian diplomat expressed his pleasure at having personally handed over the donation from the Algerian people who, just like in the past, are continuing to show their solidarity with the Angolan people, particularly at this time when it is being attacked on account of the support it provides to the Namibian patriots headed by SWAPO. Rodeth Gil thanked the ambassador for the donation, adding that "this preoccupation of the Algerian government is the preoccupation of a free people who wants to see another people freed." [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Nov 81 p 2]

MORE DOMESTIC FLIGHTS--Huambo--The province of Huambo will now be served by 18 weekly flights for the transportation of passengers on domestic lines, according to Huambo airlines manager Jose Carlos Cardoso. Together with Benguela and Cabinda, Huambo is a high-traffic area. The increase in flights, therefore, will solve the severe lack of transportation that was already felt and compelled many prospective passengers--especially during holidays and vacations--to wait for almost a month before getting a reservation. It should be noted that the TAAG [Angolan Airlines] flies to the central plateau about 7,500 passengers a month. The service to the province of Huambo will also acquire a Boeing 737 aircraft that will fly the Luanda/Huambo/Benguela route. The airlines manager noted that the new ticket offices will not be inaugurated on 11 November because of delays in completing the construction work. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 Nov 81 p 4]

BACKGROUND GIVEN ON DRAFT CONSTITUTION VOTE

AB171735 Paris AFP in French 1454 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Bujumbura, 17 Nov (AFP)--For the first time in 16 years, the people of Burundi will go to the polls on Wednesday to vote on a national issue which will mark the return of this small Central African country to a democratic system.

Five years, almost to the day, after the coup which brought him to power, Col Jean-Baptiste Bagaza is submitting a draft constitution similar to that of neighboring Tanzania to a referendum.

This draft constitution, which will undoubtedly be adopted, officially installs the national unity and progress party [UPRONA] as the sole party whose chairman will be the only candidate for the presidential elections. Legislative elections on universal suffrage will also be organized when the constitution is adopted.

Since its independence in 1961, Burundi, a former German territory which later became a Belgium mandate, has experienced a checkered and bloody political life, marked by the 1972 tribal massacres--between the majority Bahutus and the ruling Batutsis--which left several dozen people dead.

Since the overthrow on 1 November 1976 of President Michel Micombero, who established a dictatorial republic, the new regime has tried to put an end to the tribal tensions and progressively restore a democratic regime.

UPRONA held a congress in December 1979 and elected Colonel Bagaza as chairman of the party, thus giving a civilian character to his remaining in power. Elections of local leaders of the party took place last August. Finally, the Central Committee, the supreme organ of the party, approved the draft constitution now being submitted to a referendum.

The basic law reaffirms the socialist inclinations of the government, extolling in its preamble a society in which social justice reigns and where exploitation of man by man will be abolished. The constitution expresses the need for Burundi to exercise control over its wealth and national resources.

Under the motto of unity labor and progress, the citizen of the second republic will also have responsibilities, especially that of extolling the dignity of labor and preserving and strengthening national unity and social solidarity. Freedom of worship and the existence of private schools under state control is guaranteed by the draft constitution.

The Catholic Church is the second largest employer after the state and plays a major role in the lives of Burundians. But its relations with the government have not always been good, and that is why about 60 missionaries were expelled from the country 2 years ago.

Having no political detainees in its prisons--former President Micombero is in exile in Somalia--Burundi should see the early normalization of the situation which will help wipe away the scars of the past clashes, with the installation of a civilian regime, observers note.

Still placed among the 10 poorest countries of the world, Burundi, which is a well managed country, benefits from aid donors and can really be described as a developing country.

Despite its landlocked nature (1,500 km to the sea by the shortest route), Burundi does not experience the economic deficits of its giant neighbors, like Zaire and Tanzania.

Nonaligned, small Burundi with its 4 million inhabitants, maintains independence thanks to a wise dose of outside aid and cooperation. East and West are trying to outdo one another for the construction of roads, development of agriculture or equipping and training that country's army.

CSO: 4719/223

BRIEFS

GUINEAN COOPERANTS--The first contingent of a group of cooperants from the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea numbering a total of 70 technicians in various specialties arrived in Bissau last Tuesday for a 2-year stay. They will work in Guinea-Bissau within the framework of the existing cooperation between our two countries. The recently arrived contingent, which will bring its contribution in the fields of health, education, rural development, geology and mines includes physicians, engineers, technicians, nurses, midwives and pharmacists. The Guinean cooperants told our reporter: "We shall work with the same enthusiasm with which we work in Guinea, because we have come to this country to do what we do in our own, and because we are brothers. We are ready for all tasks." The respective ministries will eventually distribute these technicians by specialties in the various areas. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 10 Oct 81 p 3]

CSO: 4742/80

MADAGASCAR

RELATED REPORTAGE ON NINTH CONGRESS OF THE SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE

Solidarity Committee Congress Opens

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 26 Sep 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Fifanampiana Malagasy (Solidarity Committee of Madagascar), an association giving allegiance to the AKFM-KDRSM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence--Democratic Committee to Support the Malagasy Socialist Revolution], is currently holding its 10th [as published] national congress. Some 10 foreign delegates from Mozambique, Vietnam, the USSR, the GDR and France, and also representatives from national or international bodies (ANC, AAPSO, WPC), are taking part in these proceedings, whose theme is entirely centered on ways of impelling the revolution.

The congress, which was opened yesterday morning in the covered stadium in Mahamasina, will continue until tomorrow. It was officially opened by Jean Marie Koko, vice president of the Fifanampiana Malagasy. Also present were the AKFM/KDRSM leaders, the CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council] leaders Richard Andriamanjato and Arsene Hatsifehera, and Minister Gisele Rabesahala (Revolutionary Art and Culture).

The presidency of the Fifanampiana Malagasy having been vacant since the death of Henri Rakotobe last year, it was thus the vice president, Jean Marie Koko, who took the floor to point out the severe hardships which the committee had had to overcome during its 30 years of existence. At the same time, he recalled the committee's objectives: to come to the aid of all those in need without distinction as to political party or religion.

Yesterday afternoon, CSR member Richard Andriamanjato spoke of the current difficulties in Madagascar, "difficulties which," according to him, "are rooted in Madagascar's economic dependence on foreign countries and in the flaws of colonialism." He called on the people to make "sacrifices" and "to produce," indispensable conditions for him if the current Malagasy Socialist Revolution is to succeed.

Minister Rakotovao Andriantiana (P et T [Postal and Telecommunications Administration]) and CSR member Arsene Ratsifehera will speak this morning respectively about decentralized communities and about a subject which is much discussed at present, but about which there is never any agreement: "Peace and Development."

Tomorrow afternoon, the congress will publicly submit its motions and announce the names of the new members of the Fifanampiana Malagasy steering committee.

Appraisal of Ninth Congress

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 29 Sep 81 pp 1, 3

[Text] The day before yesterday, the covered stadium in Mahamasina, richly decorated with streamers, served as the framework for the closing ceremony of the Ninth National Congress of the Solidarity Committee of Madagascar, a social association affiliated with the AKFM-KDRSM. The CSR member Richard Andriamanjato, honorary president of this association, presided over this closing session, briefly recalling the development of the congress before presenting to the participants the new members of the Management Committee of the CSM [Solidarity Committee of Madagascar], headed by Maurice Rakotobe, with Mrs Gisele Rabesahala as secretary general.

It was the turn of Maurice Rakotobe, the new president, who then summed up the motions adopted by the congress participants, including those dealing with international affairs: "There will never be real progress without effective peace in the world," he stressed on that occasion. As for Mrs Gisele Rabesahala, she emphasized the principal points raised by the Ninth Congress concerning the country's internal affairs, while expressing satisfaction about the fact that there were numerous social activities at present. She also recalled the efforts made in the rational utilization of the media for adequately informing the people, not forgetting to stress the need for combating the hijacking of goods; and in order to do so, it would be necessary for us to establish KPSVs (socialist fokonolona cooperatives for trade).

We must recall in passing that this Ninth Congress paid tribute to the lamented Henri Rakotobe, former president of the CSM, and Joseph Jaozandry, a dynamic member of that association in his lifetime. Streets in the Andravoahangy district, in the Firaiana III of the capital, will henceforth bear the names of these two distinguished individuals from the "Fifanampiana Malagasy," in order to immortalize what they did both for the association and for their fellow citizens.

Gifts from foreign associations with which the "Fifanampiana Malagasy" maintains friendly relations were made on that occasion: they are to be handed over subsequently to the local associations concerned with the handicapped, orphans, etc. In conclusion, let us note the presence of some representatives of the diplomatic corps accredited to the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar] on that occasion and of guests of the Fifanampiana Malagasy, who had not yet taken the plane to return home on Sunday afternoon.

Ninth Congress Adopts Resolutions

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 30 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] The Ninth National Congress of the Fifanampiana Malagasy (Solidarity Committee of Madagascar) officially terminated its proceedings Sunday afternoon in the covered stadium in Mahamasina. As is true for any self-respecting meeting of this type, a certain number of resolutions were adopted by the some 800 delegates from all parts of Madagascar and about 30 foreign observers. It is normal that the major decisions adopted during this congress by the Fifanampiana Malagasy, a body which is very close to the AKFM-KDRSM, are the very ones for which this revolutionary vondrona has been fighting for a long time.

At the national level, first of all, the congress accepted as its own the governmental explanation that the country at this time is going through a difficult period which requires each and every one "to increase production in all areas, a spirit of sacrifice and patience and austerity," while recognizing that "it will be difficult, however, to reach these goals if the masses are kept in ignorance." Furthermore, the congress repeated its "commitment to reply positively to the appeal made by President Didier Ratsiraka, on 30 December 1977, concerning the cooperation of all for a change in the people's attitude, especially among the young."

As for education, the Ninth FM [Fifanampiana Malagasy] Congress recommends the "general recognition" (by medals and diplomas) of teachers and educators. When they deserve it, of course! "Solidarity schools" will be set up. Their establishment will be the responsibility of each section of the FM, so as to avoid any further increase in the government's social expenditures, bodies like the Fifanampiana Malagasy being the most suitable for this type of work.

A new type of "sabotage" was denounced in this congress's resolutions: the "intentional depreciation of the diplomas of students who had studied in socialist countries as compared to those issued by capitalist countries." The congress very simply asked that "firm measures be taken to remedy this state of affairs."

The continuation of the campaign against illiteracy, education by books and newspapers, training and employment were also subjects and problems of concern to the congress participants, who called for greater "impartiality" in radio programs, also appealing to the FM members to contribute to the various operations aimed at improving the distribution of supplies throughout the country.

At the international level, this Ninth Congress of the Fifanampiana Malagasy was very pleased with what it called "the success of the socialist countries at all levels." In its final communique, the Fifanampiana Malagasy also stressed that the "imperialists for all that do not consider themselves beaten and do not hesitate to bring the world to the brink of total destruction." One can read there a specific condemnation of the United States for its refusal to respect its commitments regarding arms limitation, its decision to install Pershing 2 rockets in Europe. Lastly, the FM reaffirmed "the right of peoples to independence and to a free choice of their path to development." The United States' decision to "shift the nuclear war to the Indian Ocean" was also the object of condemnation by the Fifanampiana Malagasy, as were the imperialist actions in Namibia, Libya, Angola, Bolivia, South Africa and the western Sahara. In brief, wherever imperialism "threatens world peace." In comparison, the FM stressed the attitude of the USSR, "always ready to use dialogue to solve international problems."

9434

CSO: 4719/139

DETAILS REPORTED ON USSR FLOATING DOCK

Cost Projections

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Nov 81 p 8

[Text] The floating dock, built for Mozambique by the Soviet Union, has been budgeted at \$13 million (about 455,000 contos) and will be paid for through repairs on Soviet ships.

The dock is tied up on the pier of Maputo, following a three-month journey from the Baltic Sea. A 19-man crew came with the enormous shipyard unit, towed by two ocean-going tugs at a speed of never more than 5 knots.

According to information revealed by the crew, this is the first time a floating dock has made such a long journey. The dock's equipment includes a workshop vessel of Bulgarian origin which was transported in the dock's belly. The second phase of the work begins now and involves the final installation of the dock about 2 kilometers from the mining port of Matola, in the Bay of Maputo.

The dock and the workshop vessel are equipped with all kinds of material necessary for major repairs without having to use any help or foreign support. The dredging work and the placement of the concrete caissons for the stabilization of the dock at the mouth of the Matola River will be handled by the Portuguese company "Construcoes Tecnicas." This work has been budgeted at about \$600,000 and it is expected to be completed within the next 6 months.

The dock can accommodate ships of up to 4,500 tons (deadweight) and a length of 120 meters. It will be used mostly by the country's fishing and coastal fleet as well as foreign units, especially the Soviet fishing fleet operating in the Indian Ocean.

There is another dock in Maputo but it does not have the same capacity as this new unit. This purchase has been budgeted at \$13 million and, according to sources contacted by AIM [MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY], the USSR will be repaid through repairs on Soviet ships.

A vocational training program will be carried out to enable Mozambican technicians to handle the overall maintenance and operation of the dock, gradually replacing the 70 Soviet technicians who will help get the undertaking started. It is expected that all operations will be handled by Mozambicans within 2 years.

Installation Begins

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] Work on the definite installation of the floating dock for ship repair, currently tied up at the Maputo pier, has begun. During the first phase, this work calls for the transportation of the pertinent equipment of Construcoes Tecnicas from Beira to Maputo. Responsibility for the transportation of this equipment by sea rests with NAVIQUE and it is expected that the equipment will arrive in the capital within a month.

The metal-working enterprise is also involved in the work of installing the dock and it is expected that the completion of this phase will take 6 months.

During a subsequent phase involving the operation of the entire complex, plans call for the construction of access roads both by land and by sea, the creation of warehousing areas and administrative facilities, in addition to a pier-bridge to enable vessels, which are to be repaired, to tie up.

The establishment of the infrastructure facilities is designed to eliminate difficulties especially regarding telephone communications, transportation of personnel and materials, since the final installation of the dock will take place in an area remote from access roads; the situation is further complicated by difficulties in electric energy and water supply. Housing for technicians and food supplies are some of the problems to be resolved; it is expected that the former can be solved soon while the latter will take longer.

5058
CSO:4742/76

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON 'CONTACT GROUP' VISIT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Nov 81 p 5

[Text] Just hours after the end of conversations held Tuesday between the government and the Contact Group, Mozambican Foreign Relations Minister Joaquim Chissano briefly talked to Mozambican and foreign journalists. The interview essentially revolved around the new proposals from the five Western countries regarding the Namibian issue.

Question: Mr Minister, can you give us your opinion on conversations with the Contact Group?

Joaquim Chissano: The delegation from the group of five Western countries has brought us proposals on what they call "constitutional principles." During this phase we are confining ourselves to exchanging opinions on the basis of the clarification of some of those main points and we are studying the proposals and consulting SWAPO and other Frontline countries before commenting on these proposals.

One of the things which we found confirmed once again is that Resolution 435 for us remains the basis for solving the problem of Namibia and that this resolution must not be amended.

We reiterate this and this serves as guideline for future discussions between us and the group of five, between us and SWAPO and between the Frontline countries; this also applies to the group of five countries itself and international authorities, the United Nations, etc.

Question: Do the proposals of the five call for amendments in [resolution] 435?

Answer: We must study them before we can answer that.

Question: Will there be a meeting of the Frontline countries to spell out the position of its member countries on these proposals?

Answer: I think that we are first going to have to have consultations in order to figure out whether this is necessary or not. All I know is that there will be consultations but how this will take shape I do not as yet know.

Question: Can these proposals form a basis for Namibian independence?

Answer: The basis is Resolution 435. They (the proposals of the five) are constitutional principles, they are not the basis for solving the problem of Namibia.

Question: But can they be considered a step forward?

Answer: The group of five has not even talked in terms of this being a step forward. They purely and simply said that these were some constitutional principles; they did not mention this as a step forward or backward. This is why we are going to have to study those proposals.

Question: But do they or do they not supplement Resolution 435?

Answer: We will have to study the whole thing in the People's Republic of Mozambique and then we are going to have to consult the others in order to respond to each of your questions. These are the questions we are going to have to answer, in other words, we are going to have to see whether these proposals interfere or do not interfere with Resolution 435, whether or not they supplement it, whether they are acceptable. All of these questions are a part of the study which will have to be conducted.

Question: Can we look forward to a press conference after you have studied the proposals?

Answer: If things were clear, then you would need no press conference. You have to wait with much patience.

Question: Can you describe the conversations with them in one word?

Answer: The delegation of Mozambique makes no attempt to express any opinions but has questions to ask and wants answers. We are going to study this situation now to determine whether these responses are or are not satisfactory.

Question: But can we say that the deadlock in negotiations on Namibia has been broken?

Answer: I do not know that either because negotiations are going on between SWAPO and South Africa. We also have contacts with the Contact Group but that is only just one more contact. After we have studied the proposals, after South Africa has given its response, after SWAPO has come up with its answer, and after negotiations between SWAPO and South Africa are resumed, at that point, we are going to say that the deadlock has been broken. But right now that would be premature.

Question: A situation is developing regarding the fact that the South Africans are occupying a part of southern Angola. Will that issue be raised during the conversations?

Answer: We are not going to raise that question because that is not a factor for discussion right now as far as we are concerned.

Question: Mr Minister, can you tell us something about the constitutional principles that were submitted by the Contact Group?

Answer: No. Right now I do not know what to say about those principles because we have to realize that even translating those words into Portuguese is a big job that requires caution so that we may figure out exactly what they mean.

Question: The South African journal THE STAR published a version of those proposals. Is it correct or is it just their imagination?

Answer: I do not know whether it is correct or not.

Question: Is Mozambique still critical in relation to the Contact Group or do you believe that your action can help solve the problem of Namibia?

Answer: We never said that the Contact Group is harming the search for a solution in Namibia. We always replied to the effect that the Contact Group must continue its work and that a plausible solution must be presented on the basis of Resolution 435 which we would have to analyze and that is what we are going to do anyway.

Question: Could the submission of the constitutional principles dignify the abandonment of Resolution 435 by the Contact Group?

Answer: This is something we are going to have to find out, in other words, whether those proposals do or do not clash with Resolution 435. And if they do clash, we have to figure out in what way and whether this is a positive or negative development. We always said that if they find something positive, we are going to analyze the situation and we are going to continue the discussions in this sense. We never doubted that they would find a positive solution going beyond 435. Resolution 435 already is a concession. The roadblock is on the South African side. This is why, if they find a way which is acceptable to South Africa or which follows Resolution 435, we will go along with that but we are going to have to find out whether this involves an amendment of 435. It may be that the people involved do not yet see what they want to see. They came with a question which is completely new and which they refer to as constitutional principles.

Question: There was a point at which it seems that there were disagreements in the Contact Group, mainly after the election of the new French government. There does not seem to be identity of positions between the Americans and the French, for example, and perhaps between the Americans and the Europeans. Did any of that emerge during the last conversations or did they come out with a united position?

Answer: The spokesman here was French. They certainly agreed on this in advance among themselves and I do not know anything about any such differences. What I do know is that the French government for some time now has not known whether it should continue in the Contact Group or drop out following the change in administration; we were consulted by the French government in this connection, as to what should be done, and whether they would have our support if they were to continue in the Contact Group. We responded positively and they continue to stay in. They consulted not only us but various African governments to find out what their position is and that is why they stay with the Contact Group. There is a major contradiction,

if you can call it that. The initiative of the five was paralyzed for some time in Geneva because the United States government did not adopt any position. The remaining members of the group of five tried to persuade the United States government that it is necessary to move forward and that is what was called the disagreement. It may be that you have information to the effect that there are disagreements but I was not officially informed on that.

5058

CS0:4742/76

LACK OF TRANSPORTATION AFFECTS COAL DISTRIBUTION

Beira DIARIO DE MOZAMBIQUE in Portuguese 8 Oct 81 pp 8-9

[Article by Santos Artur]

[Excerpts] Moatize Coal Mines (CARBOMOC), in Tete Province: gigantic black mountains of coal are heaped near the installations of the company headquarters.

We are in Moatize, dear reader. The mountain to which we refer represents thousands of contos in foreign exchange and millions of meticals extracted from the ground by the miners; thousands of contos represented by this huge stock, the product of almost 3 years of work (almost 35,000 tons of coal), now stored at this strategic production unit.

According to information gathered by DIARIO DE MOZAMBIQUE correspondents, the reason this strategic product for export and domestic consumption is being held at the site has basically to do with the difficulty in delivering it to the port of Beira, for export, and to other locations such as "Acucareira de Mozambique" and the Dondo Cement Plant, among other important production units that use coal.

The CFM-Centro [Central Mozambique Railways], for acceptable reasons in this phase, is not yet in a position to respond to the requests for delivery of the coal produced at CARBOMOC.

In addition to a limited fleet of coal cars, there is also the poor state of preservation and the location (in certain instances) of the rail line linking Moatize to Beira.

In addition to being very old, the line is inconveniently laid across mountains with a very steep incline. As can be logically deduced, trains have difficulty handling these grades, pulling a large number of loaded freight cars.

In general, these are some of the problems resulting in the accumulation of the mountains of coal at CARBOMOC in Moatize. If distributed, the coal would bring in huge sums in foreign exchange for the country and reduce the problems at the production units that use coal.

As we learned from engineer Alfredo Conne, CARBOMOC's director of public affairs and supply, the CFM-Centro now moves only 26 carloads of coal per day. To fully meet CARBOMOC's needs, it would have to double this number, at least.

Mining Does Not Stop

The lack of transportation to distribute the coal has in no way curbed the activity of the CARBOMOC workers. Instead of declining, production has stayed within the goals established by the party and government. The Central State Plan for this year for the Moatize Coal mines is being met, the company officials assured us.

To meet this plan, CARBOMOC currently has 2,600 workers (1,400 in the mines), working at four mines: Chipanga 3, Chipanga 4, Chipanga 7 and Chipanga 8. A new mine, Chipanga 11, now in the preparatory stage, is expected to go into production soon.

Next year two more mines will be opened: Chipanga 9 and Chipanga 10.

At medium range, and pursuant to the guidelines of the Third FRELIMO Congress, an open pit coal mine will go into operation. It will be located in the region of Mitele, below Chipanga 8.

Of the 2,600 CARBOMOC workers, 100 are internationalist cooperants from the GDR. Working side by side with the Mozambicans, they have contributed greatly to the growth of this sector of activity.

6362

CSO: 4742/51

NUTRITIONIST REASSURES POPULATION ON DANGER OF CASSAVA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Nov 81 p 8

[Text] "Cassava is good and it is not dangerous. But its preparation and storage require care, just like other foods. The best quality for consumption is the "sweet" cassava, and it should be consumed in conjunction with other foods, a nutrition specialist from the Ministry of Health told our reporter.

The cassava issue has provoked fear in many people following the outbreak of paralysis known as "tropical neuropathy" that has affected some areas in Nampula.

The nutritionist noted that there is no reason to be afraid. Cassava has been under cultivation in Mozambique for over 200 years. The people long ago learned the basic rules for the consumption of this root and they know which types of cassava can be considered more dangerous.

What happened in Nampula was exceptional, a result of the food shortage that created a number of problems. Cassava, as other foods, contains a toxin derived from cyanide. The nutritionist explained that "this can only be dangerous when ingested in large quantities."

In some areas of Nampula, particularly in Memba, the lack of rain in the last 2 years made cassava--and especially the bitter variety--the mainstay of the people's diet. This is how cassava turned dangerous. Under such conditions, some of the people, besides not eating properly--a fact which only makes them more vulnerable--did not apply required rules for the preparation and storage of cassava because of the near-famine situation.

"Not all varieties of cassava contain this toxin in harmful quantities. The so-called 'sweet' type contains so little of it that it cannot hurt anyone. This is the variety most often used in Mozambique," the nutritionist explained.

The fact that some people have stopped eating cassava following the outbreak of paralysis in Nampula does not make sense, because the same substance that exists in cassava is also found in a large variety of other foods such as corn, lettuce, etc. Just like in cassava, though, the toxin can be found in such minute quantities that it is not harmful to one's health.

"Even the 'bitter' cassava can be consumed if properly treated," the nutritionist added, stressing that such treatment is familiar to the people, who have been using all the varieties of cassava for a long time without harmful consequences.

Various processes can be used in preparing and storing cassava to eliminate any toxins it contains. Both the drying and fermentation process are well known.

FUTURE PHARMACEUTICAL PLANT WILL SAVE FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 8 Oct 81 p 16

[Article by Ezequiel Ambrosio]

[Text] Maputo--In 1985 Mozambique could have its pharmaceutical industry established. In the first phase, it will be devoted to production of pills, lozenges, capsules syrups, creams, salves and drops. The next phase, to begin in 1986 or 1987, will be marked by manufacture of ampules and serums.

The information came to DIARIO DE MOZAMBIQUE from a reliable source in the Ministry of Health, who informed us that our country will save about \$2 million (about 74,000 contos) a year on imports of medicines.

Development of the national pharmaceutical industry is also important in that it means an end to our dependence on imports of these costly products. We also learned that implementation of the project will cost the country at least 500,000 contos.

Because this is the first time the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] has launched a project of this type and scope, a key issue at this time is the training of qualified technical cadres for the proper function of the sector.

Foreign countries and firms have already been contacted to supply the technology needed for the Oralite plant, in the city of Beira. The importance of this plant lies in the training of national cadres for the future pharmaceutical industry in the RPM.

The plant producing Oralite (hydrated salts taken orally in treatment of diarrhea) is very important to our country, considering that diarrhea is an infant health problem today.

The plant will basically serve the domestic market.

The civil construction works and the selection of personnel for later training should be completed by the end of December. The respective equipment should arrive from Hungary in the last week of next January, and will be mounted between February and March.

Personnel training will begin in April, lasting for 3 months, and production will be initiated in July.

Execution of this project is the responsibility of UNIDO, which contracted with a Hungarian firm to provide the technology for the project.

6362

CSO: 4742/51

MOZAMBIQUE

DPRK-ASSISTED SALT PRODUCTION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpts] The salt flat complex at Nova Mambone, in Inhambane, was formally opened yesterday following the start of operations in the first two 50 hectares constituting the project's first phase. By 1985, the new government salt production enterprise will turn out 7,500 tons of that product, which is the current installed capacity.

The Government Salt Enterprise had already gone in experimental operation 5 months ago at Nova Mambone. As of yesterday, that production unit had already extracted 1,040 tons of salt.

By the end of December, the Mambone salt flat complex will reach a figure of 1,080 tons of salt and that is its first target during this start-up phase. If weather conditions continue to be favorable, as they are now, it is hoped that the goal will be slightly exceeded.

The opening ceremony took place in the installations of the new complex to which the trade attache of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea in Maputo had also gone.

The Nova Mambone salt flats, which at this time constitute the country's third-largest production unit, is endowed with excellent technical conditions for correct processing. The Nova Mambone salt flat complex was built under the technical guidance of specialists from the RPD [People's Democratic Republic] of Korea as part of the economic cooperation agreements signed with Mozambique.

5058

CSO:4742/76

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS, DIFFICULTIES OF STUDENTS IN GDR

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese No 2, 4 Oct 81 pp 8-9

[Article by Jorge Costa: "Specialized Workers"]

[Excerpts] A few thousand Mozambican youths are in the GDR learning a profession while actively engaged in the productive process. They are temporarily employed as on-the-job trainees for a period of 4 years, or have grants for professional training courses for 2 and 1/2 to 3 years. Their fields include agriculture, metalworking, the textile industry and manufacture of cargo vehicles and machinery.

They are all between 18 and 20 years old, with a limited education. They voluntarily signed up with the Ministry of Labor, which organized their placement in the GDR, where they are learning special skills to be put to use in Mozambique within a few months.

The young people are comfortably housed and receive wages comparable to the German workers'.

Easier Life Depends on Leadership

It is not easy to be in a strange country where the customs and language are unfamiliar. In addition to this natural problem, the environment is total foreign, down to the smallest detail, beginning with the food. With a little more effort now, try to imagine how a young man would feel when, days after leaving a remote province in our country, he suddenly finds himself in a modern city, the capital of a technologically advanced country.

Add to this other basic factors, such as the lack of news from one's family or one's own country and you will have an idea of the problems this young man is apt to experience shortly after his arrival.

This is the first shock; whether or not it becomes worse depends on various factors. From our visit, we concluded that the biggest problems, arising basically in some lodging or work places, were encountered by the first group that went to the GDR. The later groups are adapting more easily to the new life and the different society. Why? Because they are not only being better prepared for their departure but are also benefiting from the experience of the groups who have gone before them.

The greater or lesser severity of the problems is closely related to the leadership and the adaptation of these young people to German society.

By coincidence, on the last 2 days of my stay in the GDR, I encountered three typical examples of situations that cause, or eliminate, problems.

In a truck repair plant, the Mozambicans complain of problems in discussing things with the plant managers. There is, in fact, a professional training program, but it is offered in stages and is almost always improvised. Offsetting this, the Mozambican workers in this production unit have strong leadership, and discuss and resolve day-to-day problems in a democratic way.

In another factory (batteries and dry cells), there is also proper leadership among the Mozambicans and excellent direction at the plant level. The Mozambicans know what each phase of their professional training will be, step by step, until the day they return home. The German workers make every effort to include them, inviting them to their own homes and, at the same time, encouraging them to engage in Mozambican cultural activities. Every Mozambican is known to every German worker by name. There are no problems.

The third unit is a meat derivatives plant. The plant management is faultless and concerns itself with training, but the Mozambicans are not carrying on a dialogue. They are failing because their leadership is poor, and full of problems. The least disciplined, the most alcoholic and disruptive individuals are members of the leadership itself. In the sporadic meetings, they practice demagoguery; problems are never examined and guidelines are never offered.

Thus, in the first unit, the workers are happy about being in the GDR, but are dissatisfied because they do not know precisely how their professional training will be conducted.

In the second unit, there are no problems. In the last socialist emulation campaign, one of the prize winners was a Mozambican--Jaime Zita--who is specializing in metalworking.

There are serious problems in the third unit. The Mozambicans are described as failing to report for work. They lie to the physicians to get on sick report, appear inebriated both at work and in public places, and cause fights.

"The Mozambicans are highly disciplined and model workers. The biggest problem is in making them understand that they cannot learn everything in one day," we were told by the German workers in several units we visited.

Except for an occasional case in which Mozambicans were presented as a bad example, the general opinion of our countrymen in the GDR is very high.

We would almost have to believe that the bad elements were chosen and placed together in this or that area of activity, which is absolutely ridiculous. The fact is that, wherever there are problems, there are also leadership problems.

The office of the Labor Ministry of the People's Republic of Mozambique in the GDR does not have the capacity to control the situation.

The office has a small staff, and since its members must travel constantly to various points in the country, they do not have time to go deeply into the problems. Perhaps for this very reason, the office has become an agency limited to administrative means to resolve the everyday problems that are inevitable when we are talking about hundreds of people--young people--away from their own environment.

There are problems that understandably catch our young people by surprise, and it is impossible to help them out here, to explain things as they come up. Even if they have the same amount of education, the son of a peasant from Cabo Delgado almost certainly will not interpret phenomena the same way as the son of a factory worker from Maputo.

The fact is, however, that all these young people must live and work together, get along together for many months. There will inevitably be clashes. In some cases they are not important, while in others they take on huge proportions, from insignificant beginnings.

I went to an enormous building in the heart of Maputo where Mozambicans are housed. They are the workers at the battery plant mentioned earlier in the article. I paid random visits to several apartments, which consist of a sitting room, bathroom, kitchen and bedroom; every worker has the right to one of these apartments, which are fully furnished. In all the quarters I entered, there was the inevitable record player, acquired on the market by the occupant of the apartment.

In Weimar, a city in the south of the GDR, there is a housing center for Mozambicans, who have formed into small groups on the basis of a dialect and region of origin. They explained that the first group leaders were not self-disciplined, abused alcohol and were authoritarians. When they were called to account, the leaders said this was how it was done in their own provinces. These group leaders were not only totally discredited among their colleagues but fostered bad attitudes. The designation of new group leaders, although recent, is already showing results, and the last report from Weimar said these problems were beginning to be overcome.

Drinking also Question of Custom

At present, our country is still having supply problems. We do not produce enough to supply our entire population.

The GDR experienced a similar situation many years ago. Today, the problem no longer exists. There is enough of everything and it is available everywhere. Many Mozambicans who are now learning a trade in the GDR were still students back in Mozambique, supported by their families. In every part of the GDR, they are now receiving high wages and have the money to buy anything they see. Some of them come, make German friends, and want to go drinking with them. Well, in addition to beer and wine, there are many other alcoholic beverages to which the Germans are accustomed but our young people are not. The inevitable result is that, in every group that comes, two or three men begin to abuse alcohol. Some cases are occurring precisely in locales where there are leadership problems and, hence, a lack of discipline.

These impressions might seem to some to indicate that our worker-students in the GDR are creating serious problems, that we are creating a group of delinquents. Nothing is further from the truth. There have been serious problems and there are still problems, as we indicated. All the problems are known, however. While it was in the GDR recently, a delegation led by our acting labor minister made a full study of the situation, visiting almost all the locales where there are Mozambicans.

6362

CSO: 4742/45

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

FISHING PORT CONSTRUCTION DELAY--At least 4,800 contos a month in damages are recorded with the delay in completing construction of the fishing port in the city of Beira, Sofala Province. The shortage of stone is causing the delay in this important project, which was begun in June 1976 and scheduled to be completed by December 1979. Construcoes Tecnicas, a Portuguese firm contracted to carry out the project, has been taking steps to see that it will be completed in the first or second quarter of next year. Construction is now almost at a standstill because of the stone problem, which is also affecting many other projects of national importance. At first the stone was acquired in the area of Chiluvo, in this province, but after intensive study of the area's potential, it was concluded that the local reserves were insufficient to keep up with the rapid pace of construction at the fishing port. Hence, a quarry in Chimoio was selected, but the lack of efficient transport means to deliver the stone is preventing completion of the project as planned. A total of 210,000 contos was to be invested in the project. Some 180,000 contos have already been spent to date, and, because of delays in delivery of the stone, it is believed that by the time the project is completed, the initial estimate will be exceeded by many thousands of meticals. Countless efforts are being exerted with the agents responsible for arranging delivery of the stone. If the works are to be completed by April of next year, at the earliest, it will require delivery of at least 8 freight cars (about 240 cubic meters of stone) per day. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOZAMBIQUE in Portuguese 8 Oct 81 p 16] 6362

DRYDOCK PURCHASE--Mozambique has purchased a drydock from the Soviet Union for 450 million meticals. The dock, which will be used to repair coastal fishing vessels, has been en route to the port of Maputo for almost 3 months, towed by two tugboats. It should arrive in November and will be installed 1,800 meters above the Matola petroleum docks. The dock is 116 meters long and 30 meters wide; it weighs 2,500 tons. As we learned, the dry dock carries a repair ship 67.5 meters long and 13.4 meters wide, weighing 1,360 tons. The ship can operate on the high seas, doing carpentry and metalwork and making repairs to the electrical system, hull and boilers on any type of ship which has been damaged. The dry dock left the Soviet port of Klaipeda, on the Baltic Sea, and traveled by the North Sea and Atlantic Ocean, entering the Mediterranean Sea through the Strait of Gibraltar and proceeding to the Suez Canal. It passed through the canal 2 weeks ago and is now on the Red Sea proceeding to the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean. According to engineer Conceicao, 50 specialists in ship repair will soon arrive in our country to work with the equipment and also to train Mozambican cadres. [Text] [Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese No 3, 11 Oct 81 p 2] 6362

AIRPORT MODERNIZATION--Mozambique's airports are undergoing modernization.

Inauguration of the new Tete airport was planned for 25 September, but has been postponed for a few more days, according to engineer Jose Viegas. Viegas added that the electrical installation at the facility is being completed, which will permit operation of the installed VOR system. VOR is a modern system of aid to air navigation, enabling planes to make very accurate landing approaches under any weather conditions. We were unable to verify the reasons for the postponement of the inauguration of the new Tete air terminal. Also, according to Viegas, the radio tower at Quelimane has already been installed and is being tested. The previous beacon was not properly lined up with the runway and functioned irregularly, so "Mozambique Airports" decided to put up a new building and install new equipment, which has been done. With respect to lengthening the runway at Maputo, Viegas reported that the work is going well and should be completed by the end of the year, as scheduled. [Text] [Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese No 2, 27 Sep 81 p 2] 6362

HOME INFORMATION TO STUDENTS ABROAD--One of the main concerns of the delegation that recently visited the GDR, which was headed by Minister of Justice Teodato Hunguana, was to keep Mozambicans in that country informed of events in Mozambique. Approximately 4,000 Mozambicans are attending professional training courses in the GDR as specialized workers, professional training monitors, engineering teachers, etc. Teodato Hunguana stated that a plan was drawn up and signed for 1982, including the signature of a protocol stipulating an increase in scholarships for professional training courses in the country's strategic economic areas, such as metallurgy, mining, textiles, agriculture, forestry and meat processing. The protocol also includes the construction of professional training centers in Mozambique and support for the development of professional training within this country, in accordance with the principle that conditions must be created to foster in-country training. In the field of information, which Teodato Hunguana termed fundamental, the mechanisms for an exchange of information were studied, aimed at establishing a flow of information from the GDR to Mozambique and vice-versa, so that Mozambican students in the GDR are kept informed of realities in their own country. [Excerpts] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 577, 1 Nov 81 p 11]

CSO: 4742/80

ANTI-SWAPO ACTIVITIES OF SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE DESCRIBED

Ode to South Africa's Police

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 13 Oct 81 p 4

/Article by Gene Travers: "The South African Police Who Strike at SWAPO"/

/Text/ Strongly built, tough and sinewy men are these, with bushy shocks of beard. They are almost superhumanly fit, but they don't talk much. These are the men of the South African Police who daily inflict bloody noses on SWAPO terrorist forces in the bush along Angola's border.

Shoulder to shoulder with black policemen they attain great successes in fighting terrorism and they play an important role in this respect. Seldom, if ever, a hero's song is sung for them, but while millions of people in South Africa and in the South-West sleep in security of their homes, they defy indescribable dangers in keeping SWAPO in its place.

Their equipment is unorthodox; this is because they have adapted themselves to the circumstances. Most of them are using the enemy's own weapons to fight him and it is not at all unusual to see a policeman, armed with an AK-47, running along the bush in pursuit of terrorists.

The police bushfighter goes dressed in canvas shoes, shorts and a T-shirt, because in most instances he has to pursue the terrorist over long distances in order to make contact with him. SWAPO terrorists, who find out that the police are on their tracks, flee like Cape hares before them. Then the terrorists must be pursued over rough terrain through the thick bush.

During the REPUBLIKEIN's visit to the border a policeman pursued a terrorist over a distance of about 30 kilometers, under a bloody hot sun, before he could kill him.

The police's modus operandi is simple. As soon as there is information that terrorists are on the move in a certain area they are tracked down. As soon as the track is found the trackers rush to the trail while a relief group rides in a troop carrier behind.

A tracker who tires out falls back and climbs into the vehicle. His place on the front is immediately taken up by a comrade. This method tires out the terrorist forcing him to stand up and fight.

Various groups of police operate in sections of different regions. Each group consists of a number of white policemen who are responsible for driving the vehicles and manning the machineguns mounted on top of the vehicle. When the trail becomes "hot," some of the white policemen join the trackers and the pursuit of the enemy begins.

The white policemen are accompanied by a large group of black constables who are mostly Ovambos. These trackers are referred to as "buddies" (bosom friends) by their white leaders. A close comradeship is forged between white and black constables and woe befalls the terrorist who shoots a policeman's "buddy's." It's a common thing for a section leader to pursue a terrorist for 200 kilometers and kill him for having murdered one of his buddies.

The vehicles, designated as "Casspirs," were designed in Pretoria especially for the police and they are also assembled there. The Casspir is bulletproof and almost nothing can stop it. Large trees are simply pulled out of their way if they stand on the tracks of a terrorist.

The local population is referred to as the LP (or PB) and there are good relations between these people and the police.

Rumors that so-called "murder groups" exist in the ranks of the police and that the local population is being intimidated have also been quashed.

The police take action only against armed terrorists and the local population is, in most instances, eager to provide the police with information on the movements of the terrorists.

While the REPUBLIKEIN moved along with the police after terrorists, no policeman ever entered a kraal and nobody's premises were searched.

The terrorists themselves are surprisingly strong and can run for long distances with little water. Their equipment is not of the best kind and their uniforms look ragged.

A wounded terrorist told the REPUBLIKEIN that terrorist commanders in Angola are telling them that the South Africans have already fled as far south as Keetmanshoop before the SWAPO forces and that the police are shooting with "water bullets." It is not until the terrorists arrive in Ovamboland that they become terribly disillusioned and many of them pay with their lives.

Last Monday, when I reported at the Police Battalion Headquarters in Oshakati I was immediately admitted in the police ranks. I was given an automatic weapon and issued a camouflaged uniform. I could move around freely. Often I have run up to the front lines behind the terrorists. All the questions have been answered with frankness and it has been clear that the police have nothing to hide.

Few terrorists surrender, but those who do or are wounded, are taken to Oshakati where they get medical attention and then sent to a rehabilitation center. At the center they are given jobs and paid for their work.

Many of them are also allowed to go away for the weekend and they present no problems. The REPUBLIKEIN was offered the opportunity of talking to them and to go through their quarters.

Police Claim Heavy SWAPO Casualties

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 14 Oct 81 p 7

/Article by Gene Travers: "Death Toll Proves Police Fighting Ability"/

/Text/ Although the South African Police in the operational area are keeping SWAPO terrorists at bay and are actually killing them every day in the course of skirmishes, this is not to say that the terrorist is not a formidable fighter.

When cornered terrorists can fight back with determination and it is only the police's better fighting ability that prevents more casualties among their own ranks.

During the past 10 weeks the police have killed more than 200 terrorists in the operational area, while only one Ovambo tracker of the police force was wounded on the leg.

The police fighting against SWAPO in Ovamboland have lost only one policeman and four trackers in combat against SWAPO since the war began. The terrorists in Angola are being given the wrong impression by their commanders that the South Africans and the South-Westerners in the operational area are fleeing before SWAPO like Cape hares.

In Angola the South Africans are apparently being called "running dogs" and some of the terrorists captured in Ovamboland were under the belief that the South Africans had already fled head over heels to Keetmanshoop.

It is only when he crosses the border that the terrorist becomes terribly disillusioned. Terrorists who make war against innocent and unarmed civilians take to their heels when they learn that the South African police are on their trail.

Terrorists have the advantage in the sense that the police must follow their tracks and must do so at a fast pace in order to tire them out. They also have the advantage that they can easily set traps for the police.

Terrorists are moreover extremely tough and can easily cover 60 kilometers per day over rough terrain without water. They also use all sorts of methods to prevent trackers from finding their trails. For example they run over stumps and walk on leaves so as to make their trails undetectable.

But when a police Ovambo tracker get on the terrorist's trail then all his tricks are of no help. Nine out of ten times the police tracks him down and he is killed if he chooses to fight.

A terrorist does not give up easily and would rather choose to fight it out. It is for this reason that so many of them are killed. Last week the police found two terrorists who committed suicide rather than fight against the police.

Combat Case With SWAPO Described

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 15 Oct 81 p 4

/Text/ It is impossible to describe the state of mind of a policeman when he goes into combat. Some of them have been involved in the war for more than 3 years and bullets streaking around them are nothing unusual.

Everything happens lightning fast and a combat in most instances lasts only a few minutes. To give the reader an idea of such a situation I will as accurately as possible describe what my own observation was during a contact with the terrorists.

It was 14 October about 3 pm. We had been on the tracks of three terrorists since 10 am. We were closing in on them and the Casspir vehicles were moving along a spread-out line. A number of policemen ahead of the vehicles had run into the tracks. I was sitting in the back of a Casspir when a sweat-covered tracker jumped in and said that at any moment contact would be made with the enemy. I had discharged my rifle in the vehicle and was holding a camera in my left hand. I was armed with a 357 Magnum revolver which hung in a holster on my side.

Four policemen were running ahead of me. Our section leader was driving the Casspir and Col Leon Mellet was manning the machinegun mounted on top of the Casspir.

Suddenly I heard a machinegun ahead of us and the bullets hit the Casspir diagonally on the left side just behind me and then ricocheted. My first reaction was to fall flat, but the policemen in front of me stormed forward fearlessly and I ran after them. I cannot remember exactly what was going on inside my head, but strangely enough I felt no fear. Probably this was because I was running along the best fighters in the world and possibly this was the excitement of the moment. I can remember that I was wondering why Colonel Mellet was not firing the machinegun. Later I learned that we were in his line of fire or in the range of death (doodsakker).

About 25 meters ahead of us a terrorist sprang forth and was swinging his arm back to throw a grenade. All four of the policemen fired at him at the same time.

It was as though an invisible fist had struck the terrorist on the chest throwing him back about 3 meters. The grenade fell beside him in the sand.

I took cover and I heard the grenade explode; a thick cloud of dust arose all around us. I looked around and noted that I was lying flat on the ground on my stomach. The camera was pressing against the left side of my chest and I was clutching the revolver in my right hand. I don't know when I drew the weapon from the holster. I can remember that the weapon was full of sand and then I realized that I could possibly have trouble with the mechanism. The first move thereafter was when the section leader stepped down and asked if anybody was wounded. It was all over. Policemen appeared as though from nowhere and they gathered around the fallen terrorist.

I could not detect any pleasure in their victory. For me this was an exceptional experience--for them a day's task. I don't know what the psychological effect is on the policemen who finds himself in such a situation every day; nor can I ascertain that, because these men do not talk very much. They do not talk about their actions in such instances. It is only in a roundabout way that you learn from a policeman of this or that policeman's heroic deeds.

In one of the police bases I saw a policeman tap his colleague on the shoulder and tell him: "I'll buy you a beer tonight... that terrorist had me right in his gun sight when you shot him."

...And with that nothing more was said.

NATIONAL PARTY REFUSES TO BE BOUND BY RESOLUTION 435

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 13 Oct 81 p 2

[Editorial by H Feddersen: "NP Basically Unimportant Now"]

[Text] Friday night, NP [National Party] leader Pretorius let the whole world know: the NP (SWA) and Akur will not be intimidated by anybody. They no longer feel morally bound by Resolution 435. The Reagan administration, too, has managed to make cosmetic changes, at best, on this much maligned document which should best have been buried in the snow of Switzerland immediately after the round of negotiations in Geneva. This is the view of Pretorius and his party newspaper.

It is not surprising that the party must look for a new profile after losing such leaders as A H Du Plessis and Eben van Ziji. This new profile should be created most easily by looking to the right and retrieving a few lost sheep from the HNP [Herstigte Nasionale Party] corral. For this reason it is understandable that an unimportant announcement appears in such prominent light.

If anyone reads through the documents of the NP SWA, he will ask himself why this party in the middle of page 5 of its pamphlet "Nege Vrae oor Suidwes" ["Nine Questions on South-West Africa"] feels "morally" bound to accept an election that is in agreement with Western plans, was accepted by South Africa on 25 April 1979 and is contained in UN Resolution 435. The same document makes it clear that it is not the NP which must decide about acceptance of the UN resolution but rather South Africa, which after our own elections of 1978 would convince the "elected representatives" of the necessity of an election under UN supervision, after first agreeing to Resolution 435.

We must remember that immediately after the National Assembly was established, P W Botha and Pik Botha negotiated with our own leaders behind closed doors and afterward announced that it should be our future policy to work toward an election under UN supervision. This goodwill...has now become a matter of defiance on the part of the NP (SWA).

This means that the new slogans of the NP have lost their importance unless they are merely a matter of party politics (image). It does not matter who and if anybody at all feels "bound" to Resolution 435, as long as the most important negotiation partners (South Africa, SWAPO and the Western mediation group) can agree that internationally--or half-internationally--recognized independence is possible. To shift the blame to our own parties will not again be as easy for South Africa as

it was in Geneva. South Africa must now make its position clear and, from this point of view, yesterday's statement by Prime Minister P W Botha offers more hope and shows more goodwill than the NP (SWA) is offering.

Any of our parties who still do not take independence seriously and still do not understand that South Africa in its negotiations with the United States is mainly concerned with its own security (and therefore wants to "get rid of" Namibia as fast as possible) have lost their "important" role a long time ago.

8889

CSO: 4720/3

WESTERN SETTLEMENT PLAN EYED WITH HOPE

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 20 Oct 81 p 4

/Editorial: "A Challenge"/

/Text/ In the course of the years the people of South-West Africa have gotten used to accepting international interference in South-West Africa with a kind of stoical resignation. Now the table is once again laid for the next round in this process of many years.

After yesterday's visit by the South African Prime Minister and two of his senior cabinet colleagues, we believe that the parties here realize how important it is that South-West Africa be disengaged from being an international bone of contention as soon as possible.

Therefore, we also believe that all parties which wish to contribute will approach this matter with the greatest earnestness and responsibility. If the efforts toward an acceptable and peaceful settlement should now fail, there might be far-reaching consequences, not only for South-West Africa but also for all of southern Africa and for the Western world.

Although the final details are as yet unknown, there are indications that the Western plan for settlement provides for the protection of the right of private opinion as well as for the protection of the rights of minorities.

At the same time there are very strong indications that the Western contact group will insist that a democratic test be built into the settlement process. There is as yet no clarity regarding the nature of this test.

If and when such a test comes, however, it is of decisive importance that it be won by a party--or a front of parties--which will see to it that the guarantees in question be properly entrenched in the constitution of South-West Africa.

No guarantee, however nice it may sound, can in the long run be effective unless backed up by a state structure by virtue of which it can be enforced--not from without but from within. This means that each minority group be placed in a position to watch over its own interests and to protect them against a majority assault.

In a unitary state governed on the basis of one man one vote, this is impossible. In illustration of this we may cite the recent example of Zimbabwe.

A repetition of what happened there must at all cost be avoided in South-West Africa. In this regard the peaceable domestic parties can play an important role in their negotiations with the Western contact group. Toward that end they will first of all have to get effective guarantees from the group and at the same time "sell" them a form of government which is so structured that guarantees cannot be overthrown by any majority.

This is simultaneously a unique opportunity and a great challenge. It is of the utmost importance that these groups, prior to the finalization of any agreement with the Western powers, achieve a mutual compromise about the basic points of an agreement. SWAPO speaks with one mouth and if the domestic parties speak with four, five or more mouths, they will of course not have the same impact.

Points of agreement between some of the parties have already crystallized. To mention only a few: if an election is held, whoever monitors the process must be completely impartial; SWAPO or any other party may in no respect be favored. There is also a considerable measure of agreement in principle between various parties that minority rights must be protected; there is a difference only about the method.

Proceeding from this basis, further points of agreement can be sought, first in principle and afterward this can be expanded to provide the necessary methodology and structure.

This should, during the coming days, be given the urgent priority of all of the parties which realize what the alternate consequences will be.

5742
CSO: 4701/12

IDEOLOGY DRIVES PROFESSORS FROM TEACHERS COLLEGE

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 14 Oct 81 p 2

[Editorial by H Feddersen: "Rebellious College Teachers"]

[Text] Among the college teachers who, for whatever reasons, have been lost to our country—or at least to the training of new personnel, e.g., teachers—are such qualified people as professors E L P Stals and Daan Gresse. During the past year, a total of 18 very well-qualified teachers left the white teacher training college, among them George Weideman, Dr A Poitgieter, Bryan Harlech-Jones and J Marais. So far, the Academy for Higher Education has at least been able to profit from their leaving. And this is the way it should be because here, after all, is being formed the nucleus of the future University of Namibia.

It is a shocking fact that qualified personnel (this year alone 7 of the 50 instructors at the teachers college) are leaving an institution at which future teachers are to be trained. Teachers, after all, are expected to train the youth of the country and thereby its future. For them, only the best kind of training should be good enough.

The atmosphere at the white teachers college, which is run by the administration for whites, is not exactly stimulating for college teachers. Even though everybody is ready to admit that the "Academy" is quite popular especially in its role as the nucleus of a university, the training of teachers should not simply be put aside.

It is difficult to understand what position an academic institution entrusted with the future of this country is taking if its students are isolated as a "white elite club" instead of being able to make a contribution for the future Namibia in cooperation with other population groups. For this reason, it is understandable if instructors do not want to yield to the pressure of a bureaucratic system but prefer dedicating themselves to their special fields on a higher academic level.

On the one hand, the tragic circumstances through which the "white elephant" Windhoek Teachers College sinks into ever deeper problems should evoke sympathy. On the other hand, it cannot be overlooked that the institution cannot do justice to its role as an autonomous institution for the promotion of culture, knowledge and thought as long as a tight ideological strait jacket prevents teachers from giving their work their best efforts. Among these teachers are enough people who want to work toward the creation of a better image for Namibia, but cannot reconcile this image with that of the teachers college. No wonder, then, that our college teachers are becoming disenchanted. It would be a pity, however, if they left the country for this reason.

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

CAPRIVI RAILWAY--Andre Holland's more romantic than realistic talk on Wednesday about the prospects of a railroad line from Zimbabwe via Botswana and the future Namibia to the Atlantic resulted in a commentary on South-West Africa [SWA] Radio by Mike Myburgh, SWA's managing railroad director. He said that the railroad is already considering plans for the construction of a railroad line between Botswana and the SWA. He emphasized that the construction of a railway line in the north of the country between Windhoek and Caprivi is another project of strategic importance for SWA. [Text] [Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 16 Oct 81 p 1] 8889

TEACHERS UNDER PRESSURE--In an exclusive interview with the AZ, one of the instructors who resigned their positions at the Windhoek Teachers College described the difficulties under which he must continue his work because, ever since he gave notice, "some of his colleagues and the education administration for whites are giving him a hard time." He doubts whether under these circumstances he can stick to his resignation deadline. To many AZ questions the person interviewed wanted to give answers only "after the dust had settled" so that no emotional statements would be made public. From what he said it can be concluded, however, that this instructor was shocked by the reactions to his resignation. "The majority of the South-West Africa community does not seem to be ready to accept steps of this kind which immediately have political consequences." For obvious reasons, the person interviewed does not want to be identified by name. [Text] [Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 15 Oct 81 p 2] 8889

CSO: 4720/3

WHITE PAPER ON KANO RIOTS ISSUED BY GOVERNMENT

White Paper Announced

AB102147 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] The federal government has issued a white paper on the report of the Kano disturbances tribunal of inquiry. The tribunal found, on the basis of its investigations, that the Kano disturbances of 18-29 December 1980 was caused by the late Mallam Muhamadu Barwa who was popularly known as Maitatsine.

The tribunal also attributed the causes of the disturbances to acts of negligence principally on the part of the Nigeria police force, the Nigeria security organization, NSO, as well as the carefree attitude of the immigration authorities.

According to the report, the breakdown of the non-Nigerian Fanatics who fueled the disturbances and who were captured by the police is as follows: Niger Republic, 162; Chad Republic, 16; Cameroon, 4; Mali, 2 and Upper Volta 1.

The tribunal made a number of recommendations for effective control of the entry of aliens into the country. Accepting the recommendations, the federal government is to direct an inter-ministerial committee comprising the ministries of defense, finance and internal affairs as well as the police force to work out the modalities.

The Kano disturbances tribunal of inquiry was set up on 6 January 1981 with Mr Justice (Inamizi Aniagorwu), for [expansion unknown] as the chairman.

'NAN' Reports Details

AB110844 Lagos NAN in English 0832 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Lagos, 10 Nov (NAN)--The federal government today announced that it would review the country's immigration laws "in their entirety," to check the influx of aliens.

In a white paper on the recommendations of the Kano disturbances tribunal of inquiry, the government also said that it would ensure that aliens in the country were properly registered and their movements monitored.

The government accepts "in principle" the tribunal's recommendation that all African aliens should register to regularise their status and residence in Nigeria.

It also accepts that all aliens should be given 90 days within which to comply with the directive.

The government accepts the recommendation that the immigration department should undertake the registration of aliens instead of the Nigerian security organisation, despite ECOWAS protocols.

The chief alien officer would henceforth be responsible to the director of immigration services, according to the white paper.

All African aliens are to apply to the nearest newly-designated immigration office for registration.

Another recommendation of the tribunal accepted by the government is that landlords should report African aliens who are their tenants to the appropriate authorities. They should also report foreigners who are squatters, under pain of stiff penalties.

The federal government directs that the inter-ministerial committee comprising the ministries of defence, finance and internal affairs, the Nigeria police force and the executive office of the president, already set up, should work out the methods of establishing a separate border patrol unit in the immigration department.

The federal government accepts that only the police should issue permits for public meetings and processions for religious purposes.

The government refers the recommendation of the tribunal to appropriate state government for implementation, on the reorganization of the Almajiri system and their incorporation into the formal school system.

The government commends three policy officers--Superintendent of Police Maikifa, Assistant Superintendent Karim and the then Assistant Inspector-General of Police Mr Sunday Adewusi.

The shortcoming of the action commissioner of police, Kano State, Mr J. O. Pogoso, during the disturbances was referred to the police service commission "for appropriate action."

The government also notes the tribunal's impression that Alhaji Lawal Sambo, director of immigration services, displayed "reprehensible abject ignorance," adding that his case had been to the federal civil service commission.

Further 'NAN' Report

AB111317 Lagos NAN in English 1148 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Lagos, 11 Nov [AFP]--The federal government yesterday announced that the terms and conditions of service in the armed forces and the police should be reviewed to ensure the welfare and continued education of the families of those who lost their lives in the Kano disturbances last December.

In a white paper on the recommendations of the tribunal of inquiry which looked into the disturbances, the government also said that the review would cover all cases of death in service.

The government accepts "in principle" that all senior officers of the Kano State Police command, a number of whom had been long in the state, should be re-developed by the inspector general of police in his "absolute discretion."

The federal government directs that additional equipment should be obtained after consultation with the military, for mobile police force commensurate with its duties, and that training programme should be reviewed to enhance its operational efficiency.

It notes the tribunal's recommendation that the national security procedure, particularly the procedure for the police to hand over to the army, should be reviewed to conform with the new presidential system of government.

According to the white paper, the federal government also notes that special protection should be given to members of the press in the process of their coverage of emergency operations.

It notes that arrangements should be made for special press briefings during such operations.

The government advises that the press corps should in future liaise with an officer designated by the commander of the operation in that connection.

The government accepts that officers and men of the 3 infantry brigade, Kano, should be commended for the manner they brought the Maitatsine affair to a quick and decisive conclusion.

The government takes "serious" note that the tribunal was of the view that Alhaji Sule Vahaya Hama, secretary of the Kano State Government, "handled the security affairs of Kano State with levity."

Government further notes that the tribunal was of the view that Alhaji Aminu Yusuf, commissioner for special duties, Kano State, among others, "does not deserve to remain in office as a commissioner."

According to the white paper, government notes that the tribunal found that Alhaji Muhammadu Abubakar Rimi, Governor of Kano, among others, "abandoned his responsibility as a chief executive in dealing effectively with the Maitatsine affair before the out-break of the December disturbances."

The government will refer other cases to the governor of Kano State, according to the white paper.

The government refers the recommendations of the tribunal to appropriate state governments for, among others, the setting up of a machinery for screening and testing Malwams concerning their intellectual erudition, good conduct and reputation.

The state governments will also introduce measures aimed at prohibiting provocative or abusive preaching either by open lectures or through the use of cassettes.

It will prohibit the use of the term "infidels" or "non-Islamic" or "pagans" by one group in describing other rival group or groups.

The federal government notes the recommendations of the tribunal that state governments must refrain totally from exhibiting any attitude of special patronage or show any preference of favour to any particular religious groups or leaders.

They also have a duty to ensure a fair and even distribution of the nation's media resources to enable all shades of accredited religious opinions wishing to reach the people to do so, provided that they conform to existing regulations.

The federal government set up the Kano disturbances tribunal of inquiry on 5 January, with Mr Justice Anthony Aniagolu as chairman.

The tribunal was set up to inquire into the causes of the disturbances which broke out in Kano on December 1980.

It commenced its first public sitting on Monday, 2 February and submitted its report in April.

Kano Rejects White Paper

AB122024 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] The Kano State Government has rejected the report of the Aniagorwu tribunal which investigated the Maikesini riots and the federal government's white paper on it. In a bold attack, Governor Abubakar Rimi said the report and the white paper had blackmailed highly placed officials of his government. The Kano Government will therefore release its own white paper on the report to exonerate the officials. Governor Rimi disagreed with the tribunal and the federal government's view that the riot was brought under control by the army and the police. He was of the view that it was the vigilante group set up by the people of Kano that quelled the unrest.

The federal government had accepted the tribunal's earlier version that the governor, as the chief executive abandoned his responsibility for security of the state during the period preceding the riots. The government also accepted the panel's views that the riots would have been averted if the Nigerian police, the Nigerian security organization and immigration authorities had not neglected their duties.

CSO: 4700/293

COMMENTARY LOOKS AT OAU PEACE FOR CHAD

AB122206 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Divoo Osifasur Commentary]

[Text] At least for now, it seems that the problem of foreign troops in Chad, which has hitherto defied every solution, looks like heading for a definite solution. In a stunning decision President Goukouni Oueddei of Chad 2 weeks ago called for the total withdrawal by December ending of all Libyan troops stationed in his country. In fact, President Oueddei gave no indication that he was about to take this bold step when he met recently with high-ranking government officials from both France and Libya. All along Libya had believed that Chad would never call for the withdrawal of its troops without its approval because of its confidence that it had :resident Oueddei under control.

Not considering the unexpected developments in Chad in the last few weeks, the inclination of those familiar with the problem is to take the Chadian decision at face value. Two factors are, however, seemingly responsible for the Chadian Government's decision. First was the decision of the French Government last week to provide logistical support to the transitional government in Chad.

Another factor was the appeal for the urgent despatch of a pan-African peace-keeping force to Chad, which is now beginning to take shape. Underlying these two factors, however is the fact that the move came after an alleged worsening of relations between Tripoli and President Oueddei because of his repeated refusal to merge his country with Libya.

At the OAU conference in Nairobi, Kenya, President Oueddei put forth a five-point proposal before the OAU heads of state. One of the proposals called for the setting up of an African peace-keeping force to be made up of troops from Benin Republic, Congo and Guinea. Another proposal was the solemn undertaking by neighboring African states of non-interference in the internal affairs of Chad. The third was President Oueddei's call for assistance for the reconstitution of his country's rag-tag national army.

Although the OAU heads of state gave their positive response to those suggestions, they however passed a mild resolution which inevitably left the burden of expelling the Libyans from Chad to the people of that country. Despite this, however, the organization empowered its chairman, President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya to visit Chad and assess the way the OAU can assist that country in its efforts at national reconstruction.

In the same spirit, at the instance of the Nigerian Government, a fourth conference of six African states was held in Lagos to discuss the situation in Chad. Principally the participating states composed of Cameroon, Algeria, Sierra Leone, Chad, Libya and Niger including the host country Nigeria, deliberated on the question of an African peace-keeping force in Chad.

In the communique issued at the end of the conference, delegates vehemently denounced the stationing of foreign troops in Chad and called for their immediate withdrawal. However, following the Chadian Government's decision to expel all Libyan troops stationed in that country, an OAU inter-African peace-keeping force is expected in Chad any moment from now. Already Nigeria and Senegal have agreed to participate in the force. They will be assisted by five other African states.

A report from the OAU however, made it clear that the organization would not dispatch its force to Chad to obtain the departure of Libyan troops there or to replace them. Rather, the African peace-keeping force will be in Chad to avoid a resumption of civil war which has engulfed the country in the last 3 years. The [words indistinct] for ensuring this is part of what therefore is believed to be on the agenda of the meeting now going on in Lagos.

The immediate task confronting the OAU is to take this golden opportunity to end once and for all the civil strife in that country and put to an end foreign expansionist ambitions in the area of the continent. Such an endeavor would go a long way to protect and preserve the continent's territorial integrity and sovereignty from foreign evil machinations.

CSO: 4700/289

COMMENTARY PRAISES OAU ACTIONS TOWARDS CHAD

AB151231 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Andy Anarado commentary]

[Text] Perhaps one vital message that emerged from the Lagos meeting is that Africa cannot afford to abandon its responsibility and pledge to Chad. From the recent developments in Chad itself it was apparent that the various delegations realized the purpose of their mission and the urgency of their assignment. That explained why there was no exchange of rhetorics, but realistic ideas and principles. The foreign ministers did appreciate that their call to session was for solution and action on a situation that demanded an immediate and positive response. It was, therefore, to the credit of Africa and its friends that they came out with a deserving program of action to set the machinery for an eventual deployment of OAU troops to Chad.

Under the program, part of which will take off shortly, a 14-member military team will be going to Chad on Monday to assess the situation on the spot. Nigeria, in addition to accepting to provide transportation to the team, is also to nominate a commander general for the OAU neutral force. But that also seems that Nigeria will have to provide the largest single contingent for the Chadian operation. In keeping with the relevant sections of the OAU resolution on the neutral force, the role of the OAU force would be to maintain law and order, ensure the free movement of people and security of life and property. In addition, the force has responsibility for the reorganization or reestablishment of an armed force for Chad and that of assisting in the supervision of general elections. From its structure and program of operation, the task for the force will surely not be an easy one to accomplish. Its overall success would largely depend on the level of commitment and discipline of its leadership and the entire military personnel. It should see the assignment in Chad as a call to serve Africa in a capacity that would either make a mockery of the exercise or given the continent, and indeed the OAU, the worldwide recognition for competence and capability to handle and solve our problems.

Although the situation in Chad is basically an African problem, it should be emphasized that the world community to which Chad and her people rightly belong must not be seen to be indifferent to the initiative of the OAU. This means that the OAU should be given every possible assistance by the United Nations, other international organizations and friendly countries that believe in the restoration of permanent peace and normalcy to that country.

But in seeking for and accepting such assistance, it should be made very clear that for the transitional period of the presence of the OAU neutral force in Chad, any invitation for help must be properly channeled through the appropriate designated machinery. This is to ensure that there would be no conflict in their intentions.

As the OAU goes for the final phase of sending troops to Chad, one point that seems distressing, however, is the reported fighting at a section of the country. No matter the intentions of those responsible for such renewed, unpleasant incidents, their actions need to be totally condemned by all peace-loving people. In the interest of peace and concord in Chad, all differences and conflicts, whether influenced from within or outside Chad, must be abandoned to create a healthy atmosphere for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the country and its economy after 15 years of bitter fighting among political rival.

One point that needs to be stressed is that the government in Chad at the moment is a transitional administration. This means that when the right atmosphere is restored, hopefully in the next few months, the people of Chad will be assisted to elect a permanent government. What is generally expected is that the summit of the six African leaders whose countries are making up the OAU force will, in Kinshasa next week, give the final green light for the deployment exercise.

CSO: 4700/289

'NAN' CORRESPONDENT DISCUSSES CANCUN CONFERENCE

AB262033 Lagos NAN in English 1730 GMT 26 Oct 81

[By Femi Adefela: "A View of the Cancun Conference"]

[Text] Cancun (Mexico), 26 Oct (Nan)--The two-day international meeting on co-operation and development ended in Cancun, Mexico, with most of the people present--delegates and journalists alike--feeling that it was worthwhile and hoping that it would lead to the initiation of new efforts to improve international economic relations.

The feeling of cautious hope is not based on any concrete or binding agreement or any specific and well-defined goal arrived at during meeting. It is not the result of the adoption of any realistic solutions or programmes of action capable of dealing effectively with the pressing problems of hunger, poverty, energy shortage and balance of payment deficits facing many developing countries. There were no such agreements, goals, solutions or programmes of action.

The feeling of hope arises from the fact that the conference took place, that the economic yearnings and problems of the peoples of the world were voiced and discussed, and that everyone present must [words indistinct] with a higher level of consciousness [word indistinct] of the issues.

No communique was issued at the end of the meeting--an indication that the leaders appreciate that the hungry and poor peoples of the world have had enough of empty words and now want meaningful action. This, however, does not imply that nothing was achieved in Cancun.

One obvious achievement is that almost all the leaders present at the meeting agreed that there was a need to carry on the process begun in Cancun through global negotiations under the auspices of the United Nations. This, in a way, is a significant breakthrough. Such global talks were originally proposed in 1977, but action on them had been held up because of the coolness of Western countries to the idea. But, at Cancun, the leaders of Britain, France, Sweden, Japan and the others expressed their support for global negotiations. The odd-man-out is President Ronald Reagan of the United States who has hedged his support for the idea with some tough conditions. These are practicability, acceptance of the views of international agencies as final, emphasis on mutually-beneficial growth, and the maintenance of the spirit of co-operation that marked the Cancun meeting.

These "tough conditions," as the minister of external affairs, Professor Ishaya Audu, said, can only be the negotiating position of the United States, and it is hoped that with some give and take and more understanding of the situation by the United States, this obstacle can be overcome.

However, the failure of the conference to agree on the modalities for setting the global talks in motion dampens hopes for its future.

Another notable encouraging aspect of the meeting was the extensive attention given to the problems of hunger, malnutrition, agricultural development and general poverty which plague more than half the population of the world. President Shehu Shagari stated the issues succinctly in his speech which was generally well received. Almost all the leaders recognised the need for urgent action to deal with the immediate problem of food shortage in certain parts of the world and the need for a programme of action to improve agriculture and enable all nations to achieve self-sufficiency in food production in the long run.

If and when the global round of negotiations take off, this problem of food scarcity and agricultural productivity can be expected to be given priority.

The other issues of energy, restructuring of international financial institutions to make them more responsive to the needs of developing nations, balance of payments deficit and stable and equitable prices for commodities also received attention, but are left hanging in the air in the absence of concrete plans of action to deal with them.

The conference had several other minus points. The most important of them was the conspicuous absence of the Soviet Union which created a palpable vacuum in Cancun. As everyone knows, no negotiations or programme of action to change international economic relation can be truly global without the participation of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in view of the economic interdependence of all nations. According to President Jose Lopez Portillo, a [words indistinct] attend. China and Yugoslavia were in Cancun, any way. So, it could be claimed that all shades of opinion were represented. But there is no doubt that the presence of the Soviet Union might have broadened the perspective achieved in Cancun and given greater credibility to the meeting.

The Cancun conference stands a chance of going down in history as an important landmark on the road to a new world economic order--that's if it is promptly followed up with specific and global negotiations leading to effective action--a rather remote but not totally unattainable prospect.

It would be tragic to let the excitement and impetus generated by the meeting to be wasted. The presence of 2,500 journalists from 100 different countries in Cancun and the resultant wide publicity received by the meeting may help in sustaining the momentum for some time. But only concrete action can ensure any lasting effect.

One thing which the meeting may be remembered for is what is being termed "the spirit of Cancun." It derives from the atmosphere which pervaded the meeting. The emphasis was on exchange of ideas and co-operation, rather than confrontation. The tone of the discussions was positive throughout and there was marked lack of ideological

rhetoric. All the leaders seemed to have come to Cancun with an open mind, "to listen, learn and understand" and some with a determination to succeed.

If this spirit can guide all subsequent meetings on the subject of reshaping international economic relations, then there is some room for optimism.

CSO: 4700/289

NIGERIA

UK ROLE IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN DENOUNCED

AB120810 Lagos NAN in English 0810 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Lagos, 11 Nov (Nan)--The fourth national development plan was prepared by a British "think tank" to propagate British economic interests overseas, the chairman of the task force for the dissemination of information of the academic staff union of Nigerian universities (ASUU), Dr Joseph Omoruan, said in Lagos today.

He told the house of representatives committee on education investigating the current industrial action by university lecturers that the university community was "shocked" to find that the country's economic development plan for the next four years was designed and written by a foreign think tank organization. The exercise, he said, did not only add to the drain on foreign exchange reserves, but also posed a threat to "our national security."

Dr Omoruan said that the economy of the nation could be slowed down or depressed through price manipulation and the creation of scarcity by the foreign organization which prepared the plan.

He said that the plan was first contracted to the international labor organization, ILO, which later called in the Institute of Development Studies at Sussex University, Britain, as sub-contractors.

Dr Omoruan said that the government has refused to approach Nigerian universities for solutions to problems confronting the nation even though "we have the largest concentration of thinkers and scientists in the universities." He therefore called on the federal government to make more use of the universities by allowing them to take control of all research programs and feasibility studies in the country.

Dr Omoruan also called on the government to give funds to specific departments in the universities to carry out research for solutions to the technological, managerial and psychological problems of the civil service and parastatals.

The chairman of the committee, Dr E. C. Emekekwe, gave an assurance that the committee would study the recommendations of the union and find ways of ending the current industrial action by the lecturers.

CSO: 4700/289

WEST URGED TO PUT PRESSURE ON SOUTH AFRICA

AB281135 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Despite the world outcry and condemnation against racist South Africa's strike into Angola, Pretoria seems more determined than ever to destabilize the MPLA-controlled government of Angola. Behaving true to type, apartheid South Africa has again turned her military talent against neighboring Angola, destroying and occupying towns and villages, killing and maiming several innocent lives and citizens of this sore-stricken black African nation. Last week's invasion brings to five the number of such destardly raids by South Africa into Angola. If anything, Pretoria's military incursions into Angola do not appear to be over despite her assertions to the contrary. More importantly, it is now clear that the purpose of such strikes is to complicate issues in the United Nations over the terms of achieving Namibia's independence. The UN plan is contained in resolution 435 passed by the world body in 1978. It authorizes the United Nations to take the lead in bringing about Namibia's independence.

After a hushed agreement between the United States and South Africa some time last month, Washington announced Pretoria's willingness to give peace a chance in Namibia. This means that South Africa is now ready to return to the negotiating table for another try at an acceptable international solution to the problem of Namibia. But ironically enough, South Africa has since then assumed a confrontational posture over the Namibian issue. Instead of giving peace a chance, Pretoria has only flexed her military muscles in an unprecedented search and destroy mission against the sanctuary of the movement fighting for the liberation of Namibia, SWAPO.

Apparently disturbed by this development, President Shehu Shagari urged the commonwealth leaders at the recent meeting in Australia to ensure Namibia's independence by June next year. He warned on that occasion that unless a just and meaningful solution was found now to the issue of Namibia's independence and the political situation in Southern Africa, the commonwealth could face the danger of having to justify its existence as a family of equal, friendly and brotherly nations. According to reports, the American president, Ronald Reagan, whose administration has given much support to the South African Government, has recently briefed the Nigerian leader on what the United States is doing to achieve an early independence for Namibia. Precisely what these new efforts are, apart from the recently concluded agreement between Washington and Pretoria, are still to be made public. Perhaps the package is contained in what the contact group has brought to Africa. Nevertheless, there

is need to heed President Shehu Shagari's call for a definite timetable for the independence of Namibia. Nothing short of this could convince black Africa of Western genuine efforts to find a lasting, peaceful solution to the Namibian issue.

South Africa cannot continue to behave as if it holds the trump card to an eventual settlement over Namibia's independence. The West, therefore, must join in putting pressure on racist South Africa in order to compel it to withdraw from Namibia. Indeed, as President Shagari put it, it is time apartheid South Africa's arrogant defiance of the world through its continued occupation of Namibia and aggression against neighboring states is halted. For sure, any further delay on the question of Namibia's independence is likely to plunge the territory into a violent descent to war. This is the clear notice the contact group will take from every stop in its current tour of selected African states.

CSO: 4700/289

BRIEFS

DEATH OF MINISTER OF STATE--Lagos, 13 Nov (Nan)--The death has been announced of the minister of state in the ministry of commerce, Alhaji Ahmadu Nahuhe. [Summary] [AB131709 Lagos NAN in English 1602 GMT 13 Nov 81]

SOKOTO GOVERNOR DIES--Governor Shehu Kangiwa of Sokoto state is dead. He died this evening at Ahmadu Bello University teaching hospital, Kaduna, as a result of injuries he sustained after falling off his polo horse. Aged 41, Alhaji Shehu Kangiwa is survived by four wives and a number of children. [Text] [Lagos International Service in English 2200 GMT 17 Nov 81]

EXPORT COUNCIL--Lagos, 23 Oct (Nan)--The chairman of the Nigerian export promotion council, Prof Ayo Ogunseye, has suggested that the operations of the body should be expanded to include petroleum and agricultural products. In an interview with the news agency of Nigeria (Nan) in Lagos yesterday, he said that it was not enough for the council to promote only made-in-Nigeria goods. Professor Ogunseye said that his council was awaiting the government's decision on the recommendations of the committee that undertook a study on the setting up of an "industrial free zone" in Nigeria. He said that it was necessary to create such a zone because of its advantages to generate employment for indigenes, preserving foreign exchange and attracting investment from abroad. Professor Ogunseye (?added) that the "industrial free zone" was [words indistinct] demarcated area provided with all modern amenities where goods for export were tax-free. The Nigerian export promotion council is under the supervision of the federal ministry of trade. [Text] [AB231316 Lagos NAN in English 1205 GMT 23 Oct 81]

TROOPS' PAY STOPPAGE--Kaduna, 4 Oct (Nan)--About 500 discharged soldiers formerly serving with 1st mechanized division of the Nigerian army in Kaduna have appealed to the military authorities to continue to pay their salaries until their discharge benefits are paid. The ex-soldiers, who stormed the news agency of Nigeria (Nan) offices in Kaduna during the week, alleged that they had been thrown out of the barracks since 1 October and that their salaries were stopped since September. The spokesman of the ex-soldiers, ex-sergeant Joseph A. Adebor, said that 5 of their colleagues who were delegated to appeal to the general officer commanding 1st mechanized division (GOC), Major-General David Jemibewon, were detained for (?about

40) hours. He said that they were (?told to remain in) their quarters following the GOC's order. Efforts made by a Nan reporter to get the GOC for his comment failed, the division public relations officer, Major Agbugba, said that the GOC was too busy to attend to visitors. He also said that the GOC's next-in-command was not in the office. He, however, denied any knowledge of the ex-soldiers who were detained when they went to appeal to the GOC to rescind his decision. [By Gabriel Obajaja] [Text] [AB050730 Lagos NAN in English 0705 GMT 5 Nov 81]

OGUN DOCTORS END STRIKE--Abeokuta, 13 Nov (Nan)--Striking doctors in Ogun state have resolved to return to work following a compromise reached between them and the state government, to implement the payment of call-duty allowances from 1 June this year. Addressing newsmen in Abeokuta yesterday, the chairman of the state branch of the Nigerian medical association, Dr Adekola Ashaye, said that the doctors decided to return to work because they now appreciated the financial constraints of the state government. He said that the new effective date of payment of the allowances would be June this year. The state government had suggested June as the effective date, but the national economic council fixed April. The doctors said, however, that the acceptance of the new date was conditional on the provision of adequate equipment for emergency, they said, would also provide transport during call duties as a matter of urgency. [Sentence as received] The allowances vary between 12 and 20 Naira per 8 call units for various categories of doctors with a maximum of 20 call units a month. The doctors had withdrawn their services 12 days ago. [Text] [AB131215 Lagos NAN in English 1105 GMT 13 Nov 81]

AUSTRIAN MILITARY EQUIPMENT--The federal government signed a contract with (Straar) company of Austria under which the firm will assemble armored personnel carriers [APC's] and cross-country vehicles in Bauchi state. The project is estimated at 38 million Naira. The minister of defense, Alhaji Akanbi Oniyangi, made this known when the chairman of the company, (Mr Malz Jacker) called on him in Lagos. The minister reaffirmed the importance Nigeria attached to the project and urged the company to start production on schedule. Alhaji Oniyangi pointed out that with the assembly plant, the country would export military hardware to other countries. Replying, (Mr Malz Jacker) gave the assurance that his firm would do everything possible to start production on schedule. [Text] [AB250946 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 25 Oct 81]

KANO AUSTERITY MEASURES--Kano. 13 Nov (Nan)--The Kano State Government has suspended all projects not yet started, because of the worsening financial situation in the state, the secretary to the government, Alhaji Sule Hamma, has said in Kano. In a circular letter to all commissioners and permanent secretaries, Alhaji Sule directed that no new appointments into the civil service should be made until further notice. He directed that payment vouchers on projects costing up to 100,000 Naira should first be cleared with the commissioner for finance before being presented for payment. According to the circular, all capital expenditure above N100,000 should be presented to the state development committee which would examine and approve funds for such expenditure. The state government also froze salary advances and ordered that new posts should only be created with the approval of the governor. It directs that the purchase of office equipment and materials should be carefully scrutinized by the various chief executives who should impose internal limits. [Text] [AB131218 Lagos NAN in English 1124 GMT 13 Nov 81]

MINES MINISTER ON ENERGY--Lagos, 5 Nov (Nan)--The minister of mines and power, Alhaji Mohammed Hassan, said yesterday in Lagos that one million tonnes of coal was needed to operate the Oji coal station in Anambra State and another to be set up in Makurdi, Benue State. Alhaji Mohammed, who was addressing an 18-man British trade mission currently visiting Nigeria, also said that Nigeria produced about 25 percent of its annual coal requirements. The minister said that by 1985, 4,000 megawatts of electricity would be needed to meet the country's electricity needs. He said that a feasibility study had been completed for the setting up of a hydro-electric dam in Makurdi, and that work was almost finished on two hydro-electric projects at Jebba, Kwara State and Shiroro, Niger State. Alhaji Mohammed urged British companies to assist in supplying machinery and training facilities, and to conduct geological surveys. He said that phosphate had been discovered on the Nigeria-Niger border and that the federal government and Niger would mine it soon. The British trade minister, Peter Ress, who led the delegation, said that his country was prepared to co-operate in the fields of mining, electricity and geological surveys. He later presented the minister with a study on the enlargement of the Oji coal station. [Text] [AB051148 Lagos NAN in English 1052 GMT 5 Nov 81]

KADUNA AREA FUEL SHORTAGE--Kaduna, 10 Nov (Nan)--The fuel scarcity which has hit Kaduna and its environs since the week-end, worsened yesterday. Many of the filling stations did not have fuel and the few that had were packed with motorists forming long queues. Taxi drivers increased fares from 30K a drop to 50K, and road-side petrol sellers increased prices by 100 percent. The general manager of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) refinery in Kaduna, Mr Sanni Bellow, blamed the situation on demand outstripping supply. He said that 87,000 tonnes of prime motor spirit were used monthly in the northern part of the country, although the refinery produced only 70,000 tonnes per month. Mr Bello said that the shortfall in supply could only be met with supplies from depots in the southern part of the country. He said that his organisation had met with various oil companies but that they were unwilling to carry supplies from these depots. Attempts to speak with the area manager of the national oil and chemical marketing company in Kaduna failed, as he was not available. [Text] [AB101451 Lagos NAN in English 1428 GMT 10 Nov 81]

OIL PRICE CHANGE--Lagos, 12 Nov (Nan)--The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) has notified its customers that the new base price of the country's crude oil would now be 34 dollars per barrel. In a statement, the corporation said that the new price followed the decision reached by members of the organization of petroleum exporting countries (OPEC) at an extraordinary meeting of OPEC in Geneva last October. The meeting raised the base price for the Arab light, the marker crude for OPEC, from U.S. 32 dollars per barrel to U.S. 34 dollars. It also agreed that this new base price for the marker crude should be applied to derive the prices of the crude for all the member countries of OPEC with effect from 1 November. The statement also notified NNPC customers of the new prices of the Nigerian crude streams. According to the statement, brass blend will now sell at 36.60 dollars per barrel, Bonny Light and Qua Iboe Light at 36.50 dollars per barrel, while the Escravos light and the Pennington light would sell at 36.30 per barrel and the Bonny medium at 35.20 dollars per barrel. The statement said that the new prices were in keeping with the 2.50 dollars per barrel differential that was maintained during the first month of the fourth quarter of this year. This differential, the statement added, would be reviewed after the OPEC meeting next month. It also said that a new price resulting from that review exercise would be notified to all customers. [Text] [AB130733 Lagos NAN in English 0710 GMT 13 Nov 81]

ADDITIONAL OIL WELLS--The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation [NNPC] is to drill 11 oil wells in the country before the end of this year. The managing director of the corporation, L.A. Amu, announced this while answering questions before the house of representatives committee on petroleum and energy conservation. He said out of the number, 5 will be on-shore while the rest will be off-shore. Mr Amu said however that the number fell short of 20 such wells earlier envisaged to be drilled by the NNPC. [Text] [AB061200 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Nov 81]

NAMIBIAN CONTACT GROUP DELEGATION--President Shehu Shagari has stressed the importance of independence for Namibia as a crucial factor for peace on the continent especially in the South African sub-region. The president made this remark when he received a 15-man delegation of the five-nation contact group on Namibia. He reminded the delegation of efforts made before the independence of Zimbabwe was achieved and urged them not to relent in their efforts for a just, negotiated agreement leading to the independence of Namibia by the end of 1982. President Shagari expressed the hope that the current tour of the contact group will pave the way for achieving the desired results of implementing United Nations resolution 435 on Namibia's independence. Replying, the leader of the delegation, Sir Leonard Allenson, said that despite its initial set back, the group intended in its current efforts to make progress. He briefed the president on what the group had set out to achieve [words indistinct], which was to sell its proposals to those countries on the methods to be adopted before independence for Namibia could be achieved. Sir Leonard Allenson said the group had proposals for a three-phase process which will lead to independence for Namibia. These are constitutional principles, the resolution of the principles and the actual implementation process of resolution 435. The contact group is made up of the United Kingdom, France, West Germany, Canada and the United States. [Text] [AB261744 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 26 Oct 81]

COMMENTS ON U.S. STATEMENT--The Nigerian HERALD comments on a recent statement by the American Government that member states of the nonaligned movement should apologize for their condemnation of the U.S. act of aggression against Libya. According to the paper, the U.S. envoy to the United Nations saw the condemnation as one-sided because it did not condemn the involvement of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan and Kampuchea as well as that of Libya in Chad. Conceding to the United States her right to show displeasure with any action she considers unhealthy, it does not believe that Washington is right to dictate to other sovereign countries on what to do on matters of foreign policy. The HERALD calls on the nonaligned movement to maintain its firm stand on world issues and not allow itself to be arm twisted by American threat of withdrawing aid to nonconformists. [Excerpt] [AB311025 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 31 Oct 81]

OAU CHAD FORCE COMMAND--Lagos, 13 Nov (Nan)--Foreign Ministers of African countries discussing the deployment of a peace-keeping force to Chad today decided that Nigeria provide would [as received] the commander of the force, conference sources told the news agency of Nigeria (Nan) in Lagos. According to the sources, the decision was reached when the formal session of the meeting began. The minister of external

affairs, Professor Ishaya Audu, told the newsmen when the meeting adjourned for lunch today that the decision of the meeting would be communicated to the heads of state of countries contributing troops to the force for final approval. The countries contributing troops to the force for final approval. The countries are Nigeria, Togo, Guinea, Zaire, Senegal and the Republic of Benin. Professor Audu said that there was no misunderstanding between Nigeria and Kenya over a decision of the OAU chairman, President Arap Moi, to appoint a Kenyan military officer to take command of the peace-keeping force. Asked if Nigeria had approached the United States for aid in respect of the force, Professor Audu said I don't know. The OAU secretary-general, Mr Edem Kodjo, however said that the organisation had not approached any country for aid. Although some foreign countries have pledged aid, we have not yet approached them and I don't think the OAU will do so, he added. The meeting is expected to end today after which Mr Kodjo will address a news conference. [Text] [AB131601 Lagos NAN in English 1554 GMT 13 Nov 81]

RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL--The WEEKLY FOCUS would like the federal government to review Nigeria's continued break in diplomatic relations with Israel. The paper says it is unthinkable for Nigeria to insist on towing this line since Egypt, in support of which the federal authorities took this solidarity stand, has reestablished cordial ties with Israel. Commenting on the charges that Israel maintains trade links with apartheid South Africa, the WEEKLY FOCUS draws attention to those Western countries which openly carry out trade dealings with the racists and yet enjoy Nigeria's patronage. [Excerpt] [AB260938 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 26 Oct 81]

GHANAIS TO BE REPATRIATED--Abeokuta, 24 Oct (Nan)--Ghana's high commissioner in Nigeria, Alhaji Youssif Paggi, has said that Ghanaian women who are living in Nigeria without reliable means of livelihood will soon be repatriated. Speaking during a visit to the Ogun State Broadcasting Corporation in Abeokuta on Thursday, Alhaji Paggi also said that his government had to make employment plans before the embassy could carry out the exercise. "It will be unfair on our part to dump them in Ghana without providing employment opportunities for them" he added. At the state policy headquarters, the deputy commissioner of police, Mr Potter Dabup, told the high commissioner that the police could help the embassy to contact Ghanians in police custody without recourse to the ministry of external affairs or force headquarters. Mr Dabup also said that his command had recorded two cases involving Ghanians. [Text] [AB240736 Lagos NAN in English 1600 GMT 24 Oct 81]

SHAGARI ON PRESS FREEDOM--President Shehu Shagari has again called for the practice of responsible journalism among mass media practitioners in the country. He made the call in a message to mark the launching of the EAGLE, a weekly newspaper at Aba, Imo State. The president reaffirmed his strong belief in the freedom of the people and the press. President Shagari appealed to the management of the newspaper to strive at all time to give the people balanced information, stressing that only the best was good for the country. [Text] [AB020724 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Nov 81]

INDEPENDENTS IN ELECTIONS--Lagos, 9 Nov (Nan)--The house of representatives has approved that independent candidates should be allowed to contest elections in 1983. In an amendment to the electoral bill 1981, Chief Ogwe Kalu Ogwe, NPP--Imo, proposed that independent candidates should be included among those qualified to contest elections. When the amendment was put to a vote, majority of members voted for it.

The house also unanimously approved that political parties or an independent candidate should be informed within 21 days of the disqualification of its candidate or decandidature after which all the candidates shall be deemed qualified or approved by the commissioner. [Excerpts] [AB091624 Lagos NAN in English 1443 GMT 9 Nov 81]

PRP WHIP ACCUSES NPN--Lagos, 13 Nov (Nan)--The PRP [People's Redemption Party] chief whip in the house of representatives, Dr Junaid Muhammed, today in Lagos accused the NPN [National Party of Nigeria] of encouraging the crisis in his party. Dr Junaid told national assembly correspondents that the leadership tussle that disrupted proceedings in the house yesterday was organised by the NPN to blackmail the PRP. He said that the NPN had consistently made overtures to his party to form a coalition alliance with it at the centre. The chief whip said that his party had resisted the move because it prepared to stick to its principle of a government of national unity at the centre. Overtures have been made to us to submit names for ministerial appointments, and we have refused this too, he added. Dr Mohammed said that on Wednesday, President Shagari invited party leaders in the house to discuss his next move on the revenue allocation bill. He said that instead of inviting his faction of the PRP, the president invited the leader of the Imodu faction, Alhaji Mohammadu Ringin. He said that the PRP was not obligatory to the NPN in anyway and we shall never dance to their tune. [Text] [AB141006 Lagos NAN in English 0715 GMT 14 Nov 81]

VOTING MACHINES BARRED--Lagos, 16 Nov (Nan)--The house of representatives today adopted an amendment to the electoral bill, which would bar the use of mechanical voting devices for future elections. The amendment, proposed by Mr M. A. Agbamuche, NPP [Nigerian People's Party] Bendel, on behalf of 39 other legislators urged the house to delete from the bill the sub-clause on the mechanical device. The sub-clause states that the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) may record votes in elections by "mechanical, electrical, electronic or by any other means other than by the issue of ballot papers to voters." The deputy speaker, Alhaji Idris Ibrahim, who presided, did not allow debate on the amendment. After the amendment was proposed, he immediately called for a vote, and the "ayes" won. Another amendment to the electoral bill which the house adopted was one which stipulates that "if the number of votes cast in any constituency exceeds the number of registered voters for that constituency the election for that constituency shall be declared null and void and another election conducted within 7 days." The amendment was proposed by Dr E. C. Emekekwe, NPP-Anambra. [Excerpt] [AB161814 Lagos NAN in English 1710 GMT 16 Nov 81]

UNOPPOSED CANDIDATES--Lagos, 13 Nov (Nan)--The house of representatives today in Lagos approved an amendment to the electoral bill 1981, making it impossible to declare a candidate unopposed in an election. The amendment, proposed by Mr Y. B. Aliyu, NPN [National Party of Nigeria]-Bauchi, stated that where only one person emerged as candidate after nominations had closed, "votes shall still be cast to determine the popularity of the candidate by voting 'yes' or 'no'." The amendment stated that where the "yes" votes outnumbered the "no" votes, the candidate would be declared elected and where the "no" votes outnumbered the "yes" votes, the candidate would be regarded as defeated and a fresh election would take place within 3 months. Mr Aliyu said that during the last elections, some candidates bought other candidates, asking them to withdraw their candidature at the very last minute. He explained that the purpose of the amendment was to prevent such a practice. Another amendment which the house also adopted was proposed by Mr Debo Akande, UPN [United Party of Nigeria]-OYU. The amendment sought to ensure that registered polling agents could serve anywhere in the country. [Text] [AB140959 Lagos NAN in English 0745 GMT 14 Nov 81]

COOPERATION WITH LEGISLATURE--Lagos, 13 Nov (Nan)--President Shehu Shagari has emphasised the need for co-operation between the executive and the legislative arms of government. The president was speaking yesterday at the National Theatre, Lagos, during the senates' end of session dinner party. President Shagari, who was the guest of honour at the party, said that he hoped there would be opportunities for him to meet socially with national assembly members. He noted that the senate and the house of representatives constituted the highest law-making body in the country, and added that while the legislature make laws, they leave them to me to implement. The senate president, Dr Joseph Wayas, who was the chief host at the party, proposed the toast of the president. The vice-president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, and the chief justice of the federation, Justice Atanda Fatai-Williams, were among some of the guests present. [Text] [AB131617 Lagos NAN in English 1550 GMT 13 Nov 81]

SHIP HIJACKED FOR BACK PAY--Lagos, 12 Nov (AFP)--The Norwegian officers of a Nigerian ship have reportedly hijacked the vessel to Norway in protest against nonpayment of salaries. The INDEPENDENT NATIONAL CONCORD newspaper quoted a Nigerian diplomat in charge of maritime services in London as saying the officers had taken over the ship, the Agbodo, belonging to a National Fishing Company, at a Mauritanian port and taken it to Flekkefjord, in Southern Norway. The report said the officers claimed back pay of about 60,000 naira (36,000 dollars), while some 20 other Norwegians employed by the same company were owed a total of 1.6 million naira (960,000 dollars). Diplomatic sources in the Nigerian high commission in Longon also told the paper that the ship had been fishing off the Mauritanian Coast when it suddenly developed a mechanical fault. It was berthed for repairs, then hijacked by the Norwegians. [Text] [AB121325 Paris AFP in English 1319 GMT 12 Nov 81]

CSO: 4700/292

BRIEFS

FORMER SECURITY HEAD'S TRIAL--Kigali, (Rwanda) 14 Nov (AFP)--Maj Theoneste Lizinde, former head of security in Rwanda, yesterday appeared in camera before the Rwandan security court, within the context of the April 1980 plot. As Mr Lizinde knew state secrets because of his work, the state attorney demanded the hearing be in camera, which was granted by the court sitting at Ruhengeri (Northwest of Kigali). Earlier, Donat Murago, former councilor at the ministry of Justice and accused with Mr Lizinde of being involved in the plot, rebutted the statements of prosecution witnesses. The justice ministry in particular accuses Mr Murego of being responsible for printing tracts in the country to destabilize the government. In his defense, Mr Murego categorically denied Mr Lizinde's statements and particularly denied having made any sort of alliance with the latter to the point of working together to destabilize the government. He asked to cross-examine the prosecution witnesses, therefore applying the defense strategy used by almost all accused persons. A total of 28 people have already appeared during the first part of this trial. Twenty others now have to appear before the court. The plot, which was uncovered in April 1980, from where it got its name, took the form of distribution of subversive tracts calling for acts of banditism in Rwanda. [Text] [AB141255 Paris AFP in French 1126 GMT 14 Nov 81]

CSO: 4719/221

LIBYAN TRAINING OF PDS MEMBERS VIEWED AS PLOT AGAINST DEMOCRACY

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French No 71, Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Less Coura: "Kaani-Gui"]

[Text] Some disturbing facts suggest the existence of a widespread plot against democracy. The main plotter is Abdoulaye Wade, leader of the PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party], the oldest and most representative legal political formation among the opposition groups which have flourished after the resumption of democracy in 1974, leading to a condition of total pluralism inaugurated by Abdou Diouf at the beginning of the year.

What actually happened?

The whole thing began with a vulgar fraud committed by Amadou Fall against a third party. Amadou Fall, a former officer in the Senegalese National Army, had abused the trust of his victim by presenting himself as an officer in active service, showing proper identification. Informed of the abuse committed by this former lieutenant, the general staff ordered the police to recover this identification card in order to make its break with the former officer even clearer. In the course of a search of the home of Amadou Fall, who meanwhile had become the official in charge of the security services or action committees of the PDS, the police found quite by accident a detailed file of a training session organized at the military academy in Tripoli, attended by Fall together with other PDS members, including one Gana Mbengue, an Army reserve officer, deputy Doudou Camara, his two gardeners and, apparently, about a dozen other more or less anonymous individuals.

The known brains behind the operation, on the recruiting end at least, was said to be Alassane Cissoko and Alioune Badara Niang, the Master's Right Hand, in charge of relations with expatriates for the PDS.

These are facts. They are worrisome, particularly when we know that the training we mentioned covered the theory and practice of destabilization through arms. It is inconceivable that Abdoulaye Wade has not been kept informed at all times of the actions of his collaborators. Far from helping to exonerate him, such a revelation could stupefy the Senegalese people and international public opinion. It is true that the leader of the PDS is a distinguished acrobat. He is the great defender of lost causes and a renowned intrigue-maker, not to mention the fact, as Senghor has said, he has never said no to money, whatever its color. Yet this matter of paramilitary training in Tripoli precisely stinks of petrodollars.

Most of the participants are said to have received the nice sum of \$30,000 each from Alioune Badara Niang. Multiplied by 15, this means at least \$450,000 or 135 million of our own francs.

Unquestionably, Qadhdhafi is a madman. However, he deals with money matters on the highest possible level.

In any case, Laye offers the cheap argument of ignorance as his justification. In order to help the press, which he had summoned to a press conference in Paris on 28 September, to swallow this clap-trap, he dared to quote our newspaper as proof of his imaginary popularity, using rather insulting terms. He also spoke of the machination of the powers that be against his party. Why does he not come back, to Senegal, to defend his theses?

Flanked by his ever-present Badara Niang, he was scheduled to return on 1 October. Reservations had been made. However, he is still away and it is quite unlikely that he would show up soon, for he is afraid, he fears that his parliamentary immunity will be revoked and he will have to face the investigators who will quickly find out about his commitments.

Laye cannot get used to the idea of wasting away in jail, particularly since in our country jails are not very comfortable.

Flash: On Tuesday, 6 October, at 1500 hours, Laye told a Parisian journalist that it was his intention to become an exile and to continue the fight through other means... "if Abdou Diouf persisted in rejecting his succession."

Long live guerilla fighter Laye, the pale reincarnation of Che Guevara.

5157

CSO: 4719/150

SENEGAL

SEMINAR PRESENTS POPULATION STATISTICS

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 17-18 Oct 81 p 5

[Report by Moustapha Mbodj: "The Size of the Population Will Be Doubling Every 25 Years"]

[Text] The seminar on the presentation and popularization of the results of the investigation of the fertility of the Senegalese ended yesterday morning in Breda. It will have helped statisticians and users of demographic data to concentrate for a 3-day period on factors governing the development of the Senegalese population.

However, the fertility investigation is not an isolated operation. It is part of a demographic investigation program developed by the National Statistical Office. It can also be defined as "A component of the World Fertility Investigation (EMF)." Its long-term objectives are to determine the current demographic rates, study the level of familiarity with and use of modern and traditional contraception methods, among others, provide information on the determining factors of population growth and its consequences in terms of economic and social development and lay a firm foundation for future population studies.

Demographic surveys have been made in Senegal in 1960-1961 and 1970-1971 also. However, the April 1976 census, which was an important stage in this area, quite clearly changed the terms of the demographic problem in the country. It is true that this first national very important census had ignored the fertility aspect. This was an omission which the National Statistical Office has corrected thanks to the financial and technical support of the United Nations Population Activity Fund (FINUAP) and the World Fertility Investigation (EMF). Other programs have been planned in this area with a view to identifying the determining population factors. This includes an investigation of infant and juvenile mortality, an investigation on the civil status and, finally, an investigation on the consumption budget of households and a census of economic activities.... What are we to expect from this fertility investigation? Let us note, to begin with, that the first census set the population of Senegal at 5,114,600 people on 1 July 1976. According to the current study the population's growth rate is between 2.6 and 2.8 percent as compared with the 2.2 percent which was maintained throughout the Fifth Economic and Social Development Plan, "which is the equivalent of doubling the size of the population every 25 years." Actually, the results of the 1970-71 demographic survey and the 1976 census have already indicated that the Senegalese population was not only bigger than anticipated but that it was increasing at a faster rate than had been maintained during the first four economic and social development plans.

Contraception Methods

Therefore, the study of Senegalese fertility shows very high birth and fertility rates. This is despite the fact that 20 percent of the female population is aware of contraceptive methods, whether modern (the pill) or traditional, although only 1 percent admit to having used at least one of these methods.

Although it is lower than that of several West African countries, the mortality rate remains high. It seems to have remained stationary over the past few years, averaging 20 percent on the national level, with major disparities between areas, such as 9 percent in Cap-Vert and 25 percent in Casamance. The infant and adolescent mortality rate is very high and unevenly distributed among localities and ethnic groups, counterbalancing the high birth rate. It averages 71 per thousand in the cities, 136 per thousand in the rural areas, 95 per thousand among the Wolof and 135 per thousand among the Mandingo, for example. According to the survey personnel, such wide disparities are the result of unequal sanitation facilities in town and country.

According to some investigators, this high infant mortality rate eliminates the need to limit the birth rate. The concept of an ideal family with two or three children has not yet entirely been accepted by society, although it is developing quite slowly and gradually in the cities. The investigation also brings to light interesting features of Senegalese society if we consider as representative the 193,083 people of the surveyed households and the 3,985 talks with women between the ages of 15 and 49, selected among the 4,441 women covered by the survey of individuals.

First Marriages

The share of single women is higher among the 20 year old or younger group (41 percent). The figure drops to 14 percent for women between 20 and 24 years of age and to 4 percent in the 25 to 29 year old group. Virtually all women (99.8 percent) 30 years old or older are either married or have been married.

On the average, women in Senegal marry for the first time at a very young age, half of them at the age of 15 or 16. The trend of first marriage at an older age is not quite pronounced for the country at large. Nevertheless, some factors such as school attendance, urbanization, place of residence and ethnic group, show certain variations. Thus, this age average is slightly higher in the cities.

The investigators also noted that the continuity and the exposure to the risk of pregnancy depend on the age at which the first marriage was contracted. However, the frequency of marriage dissolutions is compensated by second marriages. Seventy-one percent of the 3,472 nonsingle women investigated were still in their first marriages; 9 percent had become widowed and 20 percent had divorced. This shows a relative instability of first marriages, which does not affect the overall duration of the marriage, a second marriage being almost automatic in Senegal. This shows a high marriage rate; 89 percent of women whose first marriage broke up remarried; 46 percent of the women married for the first time 30 or more years ago have remarried one or more times.

Another noteworthy factor is polygamy, the practice of which is very important and applies to all ethnic groups. The results of the investigation of households, covering 200,000 people, show that 32 percent of all married men were polygamists in 1979. The prevalence of polygamy increases progressively with the age of the woman. In the 15-20 year old group, one woman out of three is a member of a polygamous household, while two women out of three in the 40-44 year age group are in a polygamous household. More than one half of women between the ages of 30 and 34 and more than two thirds of women 35 or older have given birth to no less than six children.

The fertility investigation conducted in Senegal shows, therefore, a strong birth rate, a high infant and juvenile mortality rate and the concentration of the majority of the population in the peanut-growing basin and along the Dakar-Thies access to the detriment of the eastern part of the country. There is also an imbalance between the urban centers (a 35 percent urbanization rate) and the rural areas inhabited by more than 70 percent of the population. This is an imbalance from the viewpoint of hygiene infrastructures....

To sum it up, does Senegal have population problems? Or, to put it better, does the development of the Senegalese population constitute an obstacle in the short or long term to economic and social development, which is a main target? Is demographic growth inseparable from economic growth which, in the final account, determines the limits of economically and socially acceptable development? All of these are questions on which the specialists do not always agree. In any case, according to Alioune Fall, director of the office of the Minister of Plan, "We shall pursue our thoughts on a more refined and more rational basis, with a view to achieving the complete mastery of demographic problems and, consequently, of the problems of overall socio-economic development."

For the time being, the investigation has revealed that Senegal has less than 200,000 paid jobs for an active population of 2 million, highly concentrated in the cities, with a total of roughly 22,000 housing units built by the OHLM [Office of Moderate Rent Housing] and the SICAP [Real Estate Company of Cap-Vert]. According to some investigators, given such conditions the (unresolved) demographic problems are among the aggravating factors of underdevelopment. Projections in this area indicate that the Senegalese population will exceed 9 million by the year 2000.

According to others, the solution would be to increase the annual average growth rate of the gross national product to 4.3 percent rather than 2.3 percent as is the case currently, rather than try to lower the average annual growth rate to 2.1 percent compared with the 2.8 percent which is the case today. This opens new lines of research.

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These communications were presented at the seminar.

5157

CSO: 4719/149

BRIEFS

PRAISE OF CUBAN PHYSICIANS--When an official of the Arusha Region hospital, P.R. Ngekela, was talking last week with four Cuban photographers, he praised Cuban physicians who are working in various hospitals in Tanzania under cooperation agreements between the governments of the two countries. He said that 20 physicians from Cuba were in the Arusha Region hospital, which is one of several hospitals having had Cuban physicians since 1975, but that now there are only six Cuban physicians at the hospital. He commented that the reduction in the number of Cuban physicians "shows how Tanzania is trying to become self-sufficient by having its own specialists." The group of four Cuban photographers has been in the country to photograph the work done by Cuban physicians in Tanzania. [Text] [Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 9 Nov 81 p 1]

CSO: 4749/14

CREDITORS AGREE TO EXTEND DEBT REPAYMENT 10 YEARS

AB190927 Paris AFP in English 0714 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 19 Nov (AFP)--Uganda's six major western creditor nations agreed here Wednesday to give the bankrupt East African nation another 10 years to repay some 13 million dollars of its debts to them.

After a two-day meeting, representatives of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and Japan said they appreciated the Ugandan Government's efforts at reconstruction after a period of civil war and noted with satisfaction the application of an economic and fiscal programme backed by the international monetary fund.

They had agreed to reschedule the debts--due for repayment this year and next--so as to give these efforts a chance to bear fruit, they said in a joint communique.

The 12-13 million dollars due are now repayable in 10 years, including a 5-year period of grace. All arrears as of last 30 June have been rescheduled for repayment over 8 years, including a grace period of 4 years.

E. Kamuntu, Ugandan President Milton Obote's special envoy, said after the meeting that Uganda's 850-million-dollar debt had accumulated since the 1979 overthrow of Marshal Idi Amin, who habitually paid in cash.

He said Uganda now needed the rescheduling of another 72 million dollars worth of debts from all sources which were due for repayment in 1982-83. These included debts to Eastern Europe, 13 million dollars to Libya and 25 million for the rest of the Arab world.

We need 500 million dollars for a mini-marshall plan for short-term reconstruction, he said. The country's trade balance was also 150 million dollars in the red.

A meeting of the six creditor states, as well as Iraq, Algeria and other Arab countries, will hear a plea here today from the Ugandans for further urgent aid.

CSO: 4700/293

BRIEFS

CATHOLIC PRIEST ARRESTED, RELEASED--Kampala, 23 Oct (AFP)--A Ugandan Roman Catholic priest, Father Charles Bwenvu, was arrested by government soldiers on Monday along with three parish officials, the Kampala vernacular daily MUNNO reported today. No formal charges have been brought against the priest or his assistants who were picked up by soldiers in Goli Parish, 40 kms (25 miles) south of Kampala. Church officials inquiring into the arrest of the priest, who was picked up while dressed in his clerical white robes, said they had been told by police at Kampala central police station, where he is being held, that the case was being handled personally by Internal Affairs Minister John Luwuliza Kirunda, the newspaper said. [Text] [AB231310 Paris AFP in English 1103 GMT 23 Oct 81] Kampala, 26 Oct (AFP)--A Ugandan Roman Catholic priest, Charles Bwenvu, who was arrested near Kampala last week without being charged, has been released on the special orders of President Milton Obote, the Kampala daily MUNNO reported today. President Obote ordered the release of the priest last Friday following meetings with Catholic Church leaders in the country, the paper said. No reason has been given for the arrest by troops of Father Bwenvu, who was being kept at Kampala Central Police Station. [Text] [AB261350 Paris AFP in English 1337 GMT 26 Oct 81]

SHOTS FIRED AT POLICE--Kampala, 18 Nov (AFP)--Shots were fired at a unit of Uganda's para-military special force as it marched through the streets of Kampala today to display new uniforms. Unconfirmed reports said at least three members of the elite police unit were hit by the shots, along with several civilians. It was not clear who fired the shots, and conflicting reports said they had come either from an apartment building or from Ugandan army soldiers who had not been informed of the special forces new uniform. [Text] [AB181050 Paris AFP in English 1036 GMT 18 Nov 81]

AID FROM AAPSO SOUGHT--The Uganda People's Congress [UPC] will participate at the 4-day meeting of the presidium of the Afro-Asian [peoples] solidarity organization due to open next week in Kabul, Afghanistan. The member of parliament for Tororo North-Central, Dr (Madunga), who will represent the party, told a news conference at Entebbe today that he will ask for assistance from member countries of the organization for the rehabilitation of the country. He said that with the improved security, friendly countries will provide aid to speed up the rehabilitation and reconstruction work. Dr (Madunga) said he will dispel doubts harbored by a few countries about the situation in Uganda. On liberation, Dr (Madunga) said the UPC will continue to support African liberation movements which are struggling for their independence. [Text] [EA142120 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 14 Nov 81]

INTEREST RATE HIKES--Kampala, 6 Nov (AFP)--Uganda's Central Bank today announced sharp increases in interest rates and almost doubled the interest on treasury bills and deposits, the new rates are effective immediately. The bank rate rose from a minimum of 8 percent to 10 percent. Interest on treasury bills maturing in 35 days jumped from 4.91 to 8 percent and the interest rate on savings deposits went up from 5 to 8 percent. The bank also raised ceiling on lending rates from 12 to 17 percent a year and doubled the interest on one-year term deposits from 6 to 12 percent. Rates for term deposits of more than one year will be negotiable, bank officials said. The interest rate hikes were apparently aimed at bringing the country's rates structure into line with international prime rates, and to reduce the money supply. [Text] [AB161233 Paris AFP in English 1129 GMT 16 Nov 81]

BORDER NEGOTIATIONS WITH ZAIRE--Uganda and Zairian officials have agreed to cooperate on all matters concerning Arua district and neighboring Aru district in Zaire. At recent talks in Aru town between Zaire and Uganda delegations, a lorry belonging to (Wandu) tobacco cooperative union, Arua, that was stolen and taken to Zaire was handed back. The district commissioner, Arua, Mr (Olive Okeli), recently returned to Zaire a missionary vehicle stolen by some (?bandits) and sold in Arua district. The two delegations reviewed matters on security along the common border. The leader of the seven-man Zairian delegation, Mr (Olembo Dosende), said Ugandan refugees in Zaire should return to their motherland. The Uganda delegation, including Mr (Ben Muwani) from the presidents office, currently leading a five-man fact-finding mission in Arua, and security officials. [Text] [EA141548 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1405 GMT 14 Nov 81]

NEGOTIATION WITH CREDITORS--Kampala, 15 Nov (AFP)--Five high officials of the Ugandan ministry of finance left Kampala on Sunday for Paris to participate in negotiations on the rescheduling of Uganda's external debt, the Ugandan National Radio announced. Because of the anarchic borrowing policy followed by the Idi Amin regime, no one knows precisely the total amount of Uganda's external debt nor the proportion of the country's gross domestic product devoted every year to servicing the debt. At the beginning of the year, the FRG, Great Britain, Denmark and Sweden, wrote off Kampala's officials hope to obtain new deadlines from the governments represented in Paris. They also hope to have their official debts with and loans from these countries re-scheduled. The participants in the Paris meeting also hope to be able to determine Uganda's exact external debt and the percentage of its gross national product to be transferred annually for its reimbursement. The Ugandan delegation to Paris is headed by Ambassador Ephraim Kamuntu who has occupied the post of the minister of finance since President Milton Obote's return to power, almost a year ago. [Text] [AB161225 Paris AFP in French 1620 GMT 15 Nov 81]

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